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Friday, 26 April, 1974
Vaisakha 6, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 26 1974/Vaisakha 6, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Y. Gadilingana Gowd and Prof. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar.

Shri Gowd was a Member of the First and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1953—57 and 1967—70 representing Kurnool constituency. He was a member of the Panel of Chairmen during the years 1968—70. He served on the Public Accounts Committee during 1955-56, and Estimates Committee during 1956-57 and 1967—69 and on several other Parliamentary Committees. He was an agriculturist and took keen interest in the welfare of the people of his State. He was associated with a number of educational, co-operative and other welfare societies. He passed away at Yemmiganur on the 18th April, 1974 at the age of 66.

All of us learnt with great sorrow the sudden passing away at Madras, on the 24th night, of Prof. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar. A great poet, an educationist and symbol of refined culture, Prof. Dinkar served the nation in a number of fields. Starting his career as a teacher and later working as a Government servant, he served as a Member of Rajya Sabha from 1952 to 1964. After his parliamentary career he went back to the field of education as Vice-Chancellor of the Bhagalpur University. He represented Indian poetry at the international conference of poets held in 1955 in Warsaw and visited China in 1957 as a guest of the Writers' Union of that country. In 1961, he led a Government delegation of Indian writers to U.S.S.R. His meritorious service to the country was duly recognised by a number of awards which he won. He was awarded 'Padma Bhushan' in 1959. Later he won two of the highest awards—the Sahitya Akademi Award for his work "Sanskriti Ke Char Adhyaya" and Jnanapeeth Award for his book "Urvashi" Shri Dinkar had a very attractive and a very warm personality and he has left behind a large number of his admirers and friends.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence, as a mark of respect, for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loan Agreement with Britain

*851 SHRI B. S. BHAURA
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently signed a loan agreement with the British Government;

(b) if so, the main terms of this loan agreement, and

(c) the manner in which the loan will be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. Three loan agreements aggregating to a total sum of Rs. 75.87 crores (£40 million) were signed with the Government of the United Kingdom on 27th March, 1974 at New Delhi.

(b) All the three loans, like all British loans to India since 1965, are free of interest charges, do not have any other service charge and are repayable over a period of 25 years with an initial grace period of 7 years.

(c) The amount of the first loan (Amendment to UK/India Maintenance Loan 1974) i.e. Rs. 18.97 crores (£10 million) will be utilised by the Government of India for the import from Britain of non-project goods. Among these are raw materials, spare parts and components required to service India's agricultural and industrial production both in the private and public sectors.

The amount of the second loan (UK/India Mixed Project Loan, 1974) i.e. Rs. 34.14 crores (£18 million) will be utilised by the Government of India for meeting the foreign exchange requirements of mutually selected large value projects.

The amount of the third loan (UK/India Capital Investment Loan, 1974) i.e. Rs. 22.76 crores (£12 million) will be utilised by the Government of India for meeting our capital goods requirements of public and private sector industries and in part to provide foreign exchange resources for the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any condition has been put in that agreement that this loan will be utilised in certain specific ratio between the private and the public sectors?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There are different kinds of loans as I indicated here. The British do not differentiate between the private sector and the public sector and the loans that have been given are equally divided between the two.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: In view of the discontent among the unemployed youth in the country, is the Government contemplating utilisation of a part of this loan for job-oriented projects in India?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: These loans are to be utilised for the projects which had been proposed to the British Government; they are: components for 200 MW boilar to be manufactured by Messrs. AVB for Bandal thermal power expansion scheme, consultancy services for Cochin shipyard; Kolaghat thermal power station import of components, etc. for West Bengal State Electricity Board. The other potential projects under consideration for British aid financing. Imports required for Cochin shipyard Limited, gas cleaning plant for Bokaro steel plant; components for 200 MW boiler, Badarpur; Styrene/Polystyrene plant of Gujarat State Fertilisers, Sree Ram Fertiliser's Kota Expansion project.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Sir, while the loan from UK is welcome and we are thankful to the British Government for the same, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any planned procedure is followed to preserve the export oriented loan receipt in this case, in order to see that the loan repayment does not exceed the export value? If so, what are the steps taken in this particular case with three loan agreements made with British Govt?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, un-like the East European countries, we do not have a trade plan with the West. As far as export is concerned, there is a

separate export drive by the Commerce Ministry. There are also the Export Promotion Councils. The country's aim is to export more in the present economic situation and in the present international situation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know from the Minister, what will be the service charges for these loans already taken by the Government?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I think I have already indicated in my reply that these are free of interest charges, do not have any other service charge and are repayable in a period of 25 years with an intitial grace period of 7 years.

श्री विभूति मिश्र अध्यक्ष जी, आजकल अर्थशास्त्रियों का बयान निकल रहा है कि भारत सरकार बाहर से इतना कर्जा लेती जा रही है कि बाहर वालों को इस देश को ऐक्सप्लायट करने का मौका मिल रहा है। तो जो लोन सरकार ने लिया है क्या इस लोन के बगैर अपने देश में सामान बनने की व्यवस्था नहीं है? और यदि व्यवस्था है, तो क्यों लोन लिया गया है? और यदि व्यवस्था नहीं है तो इस लोन के रिपेमेन्ट के लिए सरकार क्या सोच रही है?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I do not think it comes out of this question directly.

MR. SPEAKER: He has just made a general observation. Could this not be avoided?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This could have been avoided if taking the loan was not necessary. In our country's economic development, such loans constitute a very important element so that we can attain self-sufficiency in the quickest possible time.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी

852 **मूलचन्द डागा**: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में समयोपरि भत्ते को हतोत्साहित किया, और

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विभिन्न विभागों के कर्मचारियों को गत तीन वर्षों में समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी की गई?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Indian Airlines have introduced a revised shift system and taken certain other steps which would result among other things in reducing the expenditure on overtime.

(b) A statement, containing the required information, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Functional Group	Categories of staff included	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
		(Rupees in lakhs)		
a. Flying Operations.	Excess flying pay of Pilots, Radio Officers, Flight Engineers, Cabin Crew and overtime of General staff in Grade 1 to 9	24·68	21·91	23·66
b. Flying Training.		0·15	0·24	0·52
c. Flight Equipment Maintenance and Overhaul.	Overtime of Engineers, Technicians, Stores Staff and General Staff in Grade 1—9	113·15	112·97	133·51
d. Traffic Sales and Publicity.	Overtime to Staff in Grad. 1—9 of Commercial Deptt. and Holiday pay for Officers	65·34	79·76	107·49
e. Passenger and Cargo Services.	Overtime to Staff in Grade 1—9 of Catering Deptt. and Holiday Pay to Officers	13·96	16·97	21·59
f. Surface Transport	Staff and Officers of Trpt. Department	17·43	23·67	31·57
g. General Admn.	Staff and Officers of Finance, Personnel and Planning etc.	32·39	42·30	43·07
h. Staff Welfare	Staff connected with welfare	0·70	0·95	1·05
	TOTAL	267·80	298·97	362·46

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर से संतोष लेना चाहिए या आचरण से संतोष लेना चाहिए ? आपने 1963 में 51 लाख रु० ओवरटाइम अलाउन्स का दिया, 1965 मे 79 लाख रु० दिया, 1966 में 95 लाख रु० दिया और 1967 में 111 लाख रु० दिया, जो कि अब बढ़ते बढ़ते 362 लाख हो गया। तो मतलब यह कि ओवर टाइम अलाउन्स 51 लाख से बराबर बढ रहा है और पी० सी० लाल ने स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि 16,000 ऐमप्लाईज में 6,000 ऐमप्लाईज ज्यादा है और ओवर टाइम अलाउन्स 51 लाख से बढ़ते बढते पौने चार करोड़ के लगभग पहुंच गया है। आप की पब्लिक अण्डर टेकिंग्स कमेटी जो तीसरी लोक सभा की थी उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था :

"The Committee on Public Undertakings have viewed with concern the rising trends of overtime payment."

तो आप बताये कि एयर इंडिया कारपोरेशन मे मंत्री महोदय की चलती है कि नहीं या कौन से करेक्टिव स्टेप्स लिये हैं जिस से खर्चा कम हो जायेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : श्रीमन, माननीय सदस्य ने जब सब कुछ स्टैप्स लिये जा चुके है उस के बाद चिन्ता प्रकट की है। मैं इन को याद दिला दूं कि पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स की जो सिफारिश हुई थीं उन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए ही नई सिफ्ट प्रणाली को चलाना चाहा था जिस के परिणामस्वरूप हमें चौक आउट करना पडा। उस का परिणाम जो है उस के अन्तर्गत यही कहना चाहूंगा कि काफ़ी सुधार हुआ है। जहा ओवर टाइम अलाउन्स 3 करोड़ 62 लाख तक पहंच गया था उस के बाद नवम्बर तक 21 लाख था एक महीने का, लेकिन दिसम्बर मे 0.26 लाख हुआ उस के बाद जनवरी मे 3 लाख 18 हजार हो गया जब सभी लोग आ गये थे और फ़रवरी मे 1 लाख 66 हजार रह गया, जब कि पहले एक महीने का ओवर टाइम अलाउन्स 35,36, 37 लाख के लगभग होना था। तो काफ़ी सुधार हुआ है। और भी बहुत से कदम उठाये हैं। रही बात यह कि एयर इंडिया मे या इंडियन एयर लाइन्स मे मन्त्री की चले या मैनेजमेंट की चले या वर्कर्स की चले, यह प्रश्न नही है। सवाल यह है कि एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयर लाइन्स दोनों चले और सुचारु रूप से चलें।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : ओवर टाइम अलाउन्स के बारे मे सेकेण्ड ओर्ड वेज बोर्ड ने कहा था कि इस को हम एलिमिनेट करेंगे। आप यह बतायें कि कौन सी मशीनरी है जो जांच करती है कि ओवर टाइम अलाउन्स गलत दिया जा रहा है?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह मैनेजमैन्ट का ही करना होता है और उस ने ही किया है। उस का परिणाम सामने है और सुधार की ओर है।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: With the introduction of a new shift system about six months ago, may I know if there is significant reduction in the payment of overtime allowance or still overtime allowance is being paid?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The lockout was declared on 24th November, 1973. I have already given the figures for November, December January and February. In November it was Rs 21 lakhs as against an average of Rs 32 lakhs to Rs. 34 lakhs per month. Later, in December, it was Rs. 0.26 lakhs; January—Rs 3.18 lakhs; February—1.66 lakhs It is not possible to eliminate overtime allowance because there have to be certain marginal cases in which it is more economical to pay overtime allowance than to appoint fresh hands.

SHRI D BASUMATARI: May I know whether there has been a complaint that the payment of overtime allowance to employees sometimes exceeds their basic pay and whether it is also a fact that only certain privileged sections of the employees get overtime allowance?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: It was a story, it was a fact of the past. It is no more a fact.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: May I know what have been the causes of payment of overtime allowance. I can understand that if a worker works beyond a certain period of time, he is paid overtime allowance. What are the causes which make it necessary to work overtime? Have the management studied those causes and, if so, what are the remedial measures that they have found out to see that that kind of overtime is not resorted to?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I would give only one or two causes. There

was an unbalanced structuring of various shift systems. That means, where the workload was more in a shift, the workers were not in sufficient numbers and where the workload was less in a shift, the workers were as many as they were for a heavier workload. Therefore, a sort of artificial balance which meant equality for all shifts was the main cause. This was removed and the shift pattern and the shift strength was related directly with the workload in a particular shift. That has succeeded. We have taken other steps also, besides this.

Indo-Egypt Trade talks

*853. SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Egypt trade talks were held in Cairo to increase the quantum of trade between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). During my visit to Cairo in March 1974, we had wide-ranging discussions, including trade talks, with the Egyptian leaders. In particular, discussions related to—

(1) Need to develop measures to impart greater vitality to the Indo-Egyptian trade flow;

(2) Diversification of trade and commercial exchanges;

(3) Feasibility of India's participation in Egypt's programme of reconstruction;

(4) Participation, on a reciprocal basis, in Trade Fair and exhibitions; and

(5) Need for promoting joint ventures.

SHRI BANAMALI BABU: In view of the fact that the trade between the two countries has been disrupted several time, may I know the obstacles that came in the way for such disruption of trade and the safeguards taken in the recent talks to prevent recurrence of such a situation?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As is well-known, the causes of disruption were inevitable owing to Middle-East disturbances. War and other consequences took precedence over commercial things over which they have no hand and we have no hand. But to promote our trade and commerce now, we have taken initiatives and they have responded. So, the negotiations are on

SHRI BANAMALI BABU: In view of the shortage of oil in this country, may I know whether the import of oil from Egypt was discussed in the recent talks and, if so, with what result?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Egypt produces a particular type of crude. They call it El Morgan crude which is very heavy. It is not suitable for the sort of refineries we have in the country.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Our country was importing huge quantities of cotton from Egypt. Now, because there is more of import duty and rise in prices, the import of cotton has been reduced considerably. In view of this, I want to know how our exports to Egypt are going to be affected and what action has been taken to see that our exports are maintained.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Because of significant growth in the production of cotton in our country, it is true that our import requirement of long-staple cotton from Egypt has gone down. It has in a way, ob-

jectively, benefited our cotton growers. But it is true that it has decreased our trade turn-over with Egypt. That is why the question of diversification is being taken up and we are thinking of exporting and importing some other commodities from them.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: While appreciating the hon. Minister's reply with regard to reduction in import of cotton due to increased production of cotton in our country, may I know from the hon. Minister, even though imports have been reduced and cotton production has been increased in our country, whether it is a fact that our farmers are not getting even half the price of what they expect to get for the imported cotton and, if so, what effective steps the Government propose to give remunerative prices to agriculturists so that there will not be any more imports of long-staple cotton from Egypt?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, the question of the hon. Member about the cotton price to our farmers is marginally related to my Department. If you allow, I can answer it

MR. SPEAKER: You think it relates to other Ministry?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Marginally, it is related to my Department. So, I can answer.

MR. SPEAKER: If you can answer, I do not come in.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is not perhaps correct to suggest that our cotton growers are not in all cases getting a good price. Whether better price is possible or not, that is another question. But, certainly, it is Government's endeavour to see that a fair price is given to the cotton growers.

Aircraft used by Air India and Indian Airlines

*854. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether since the fuel crisis all aircraft, except the Boeing, have become uneconomical; and

(b) what other aircraft are used by Air India and Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Air-India*: None.
Indian Airlines: (1) Caravelle.

(2) HS-748 (Avro) and

(3) F-27 (Fokker Friendship)

Although Viscounts have been phased out, they are being used temporarily on the Calcutta Port Blair Service as the other types of aircraft cannot be used on this route.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: In the context of the reply given to part (a) of the question that the other types of planes operating on main routes have become uneconomical, may I know whether operating them on feeder lines is profitable or not?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: On feeder lines we have to use smaller aircraft. Unfortunately they are not enough.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that Air Chief Marshal P. C. Lal, while speaking at the 11th Commercial Conference of the Airlines on 23-4-1974 has pointed out:

> "that except Boeing 737, no other aircraft produced any surplus for the airline. Even Caravelle was losing money and its future was 'none too bright' although it was not being phased out immediately.'

May I know what then Government propose to do to operate the lines without incurring any loss?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: It is a fact that apart from Boeing and Caravelle, marginally, the rest of the planes are uneconomical. But we have to realise that ours is a far-flung country and remote places have to be kept connected with means of transport and communication. Naturally we have to operate certain flights even if we are losing. The question is how to make good those losses so far as Indian Airlines are concerned, and that is exactly the exercise on which they are involved. Because of the big hike in fuel prices, this situation has arisen; otherwise with the 25 per cent increase in fares, we were expecting that not only we would break even but we would also be able to make some profit to meet our requirements.

DR. KARNI SINGH: About some of the aircraft which we are using in the Indian Airlines which are marginally economical, I would like to know whether we are getting the maximum utilisation of these aircraft so that they become just above the losses.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am afraid because of the upset in the schedules as a result of grounding of dakotas and, largely, of viscount—viscounts are used only on the Calcutta Port Blair service and how long we can use it is a question that is engaging the attention of the Government now —I cannot claim about the Indian Airlines that maximum utilisation is being made, but it is an attempt that has to be made constantly, and I am sure that in course of time as we are able to adjust ourselves to the new shocks, we will certainly be able to make good.

SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the hon. Minister's ready and appreciative realisation of the functioning of the Indian Airlines—though it is uneconomical, to have a better communication system, feeder lines have to be kept connected—I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would consider restoring the services of feeder lines which were suspended consequent on declaration of lock-out in Indian Airlines, particularly the Calcutta-Cooch Behar service.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I think we have got to strike a balance between what is desirable and what is practicable, and that is exactly the exercise that is going on; it is a difficult exercise. I quite appreciate the anxiety of my hon. friend, Shri B. K. Daschowdhury, to have his constituency connected. But the fact is that his constituency has also to produce some optimum traffic to justify resumption of the flight.

SHRI VEKARIA: I would like to know how many air services have become uneconomical at present and, secondly, whether important tourist centres are given priority while deciding to stop uneconomical services.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Broadly speaking, those routes which are operated by Boeing are economical; the rest of them, by and large, are not—maybe, a few are.

SHRI VEKARIA: What about the priority to the tourists' centre?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We are very anxious that the tourists' centres should be connected and continue to be connected. If necessary, some additional arrangements should be made for them. That is an exercise which is engaging my personal attention at the moment.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी आज देश के अन्दर प्राइवेट लाइन्स भी चलाई जाती है और वह मुनाफे में चलाई जाती हैं, घाटे

में नहीं चलाई जा सकती । जैसे घुसाबाल होते हुये तब मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको लाभ क्यों होता है, एअरलाइन्स को क्यों नहीं होता ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जो प्राइवेट आपरेटर्स चलाते हैं वह इस लिये घाटे में नहीं चलती कि वह नान-शेड्यूल्ड है । जब तक उन्हें पूरे यात्री नहीं मिल जाते तब तक वह चलती नहीं है । यात्री पूरे हो जाते हैं तभी वह लोग चलाते है । दूसरी बात यह है कि उन के ऊपर ओवरहेड का उतना खर्च नहीं है । इसके अलावा जो उनके कर्मचारी है, चालक आदि, उन क इतनी वेजज नहीं देनी पड़ती । इसलिये व थोड़े मुनाफे में चलती हैं ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : वह गलत है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : उनके वाहन कौन से हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अधिकतर डकोटा हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you came just now, in the midst of the question and just right after sitting, you said that it is absolutely wrong and all that. I do not know. Do you know which question is going on?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir, running of Indian Airlines.

MR. SPEAKER: I saw you in the midst of the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you for giving me an opportunity. May I ask the Minister as to what did they do with the Skymasters? They sold them and I want to know how much money they have made out of it.

MR. SPEAKER: That shows that you have not read the question. That is a part of your habit.

Shri A. K. Gopalan—not here. Shri Dhamankar.

Export of Frog Legs to U.S.A.

*856. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether US has placed new hurdles in the way of Indian frog legs exports to that country by rejecting consignments worth Rs. 4 crores on the ground that these are infected by some bacteria;

(b) whether these consignments were not checked under quality control inspections; and

(c) how do Government propose to tackle the situation when consignments are rotting on American shores and some are on the high seas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). India has been having compulsory pre-shipment inspector of frog legs for export. This inspection procedure has been till recently in line with the rules of inspection of the Food and Drugs Administration of the Government of U.S.A. Some months back the Government of U.S.A. changed their inspection procedures and on the basis of their new procedures they have rejected substantial quantity of

froglegs. So long as the export inspection rules in India and that of the FDA in USA were the same, there were practically no rejections.

(c) The Government of India has come to an understanding with the FDA of USA that the rejected consignments will be reprocessed in USA and if after reprocessing these consignments conform to the new inspection procedures of the FDA, they will be allowed to be moved to that country.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: The Minister has stated in his statement that a substantial quantity has been rejected. He has not given the amount. But from press reports it seems that Rs. 90 lakhs worth of froglegs have been rejected. Then another Rs. 4 crores worth of froglegs are liable for rejection and Rs. 2 crores worth of froglegs are already on the high seas. This new procedure was adopted by the FDA, it is reported, after the discussion in this House about the dature-mixed wheat supply by America to this country. After that this new procedure has come into force and they have found bacteria in froglegs. Now this huge loss of Rs. 6 or 7 crores has been incurred by the STC on account of this new policy. I do not know whether the STC has satisfied and assured themselves that the sold procedure is still in existence and whether the consignments were despatched under the impression that the new procedure has not come into force. I would like to know whether STC has taken all care to see that the consignments were sent according to the new procedure or under the impression that the old procedure was still in vogue. I would like to know from the Minister.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: First and foremost, STC is not connected with this line. It is done by various exporters on their own....(Interruptions) There are 29 exporters from Kerala alone. STC is not in this line.

Secondly, as the hon. Member himself has kindly pointed out, there are various reports about what has been on the high seas and what has been rejected. There is a possibility, as I submitted, that some may be adopted on reprocessing. In the light of this fact, I did not specify the exact amount and it may not be correct to say the exact amount also.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: The General Insurance Corporation were charging 7 paise for Rs. 100 worth of froglegs as charges for the insurance cover. Now, they have raised it to 13 paise and now they have stopped after there was continuous rejection. What steps are the Government taking to meet this exigency?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This export inspection agency is in existence from 1956 onwards and our procedure is just in consonance with what is existing in the United States. It was only recently, a few months back, that suddenly there was a fear in the minds of the consumers in the United States that it was infected with salmon alum, a particular bacteria. This has happened only in the U.S.A. Other consuming countries are not fussy about it. We invited the special Regional Director of the F.D.A. and he has gone to the different parts of India. So far as insurance is concerned, we are in touch with the Insurance Company to see what could be done in the matter.

DR. KARNI SINGH: There is the learned remarks of Mr. Fateh Ali of the Bombay Natural History Society that the brown-hopper menace is going to increase with the indiscriminate killing of frogs. But Government is holding the opposite view in the matter. So, I would like to know whether, in view of these learned remarks, Government would re-examine this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: It was discussed in great detail the other day on a similar question.

DR. KARNI SINGH: According to the Government the killing of the frogs have no effect on the brown-hopper menace. But in view of the learned remarks which I have quoted, have they re-examined the matter and are they going to change their view in the matter? That is what I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very delicate line of difference between that question and this question. This question is about frog legs. If you want to discuss about brown-hopper, we can have one hour or so for that separately. I do not think this question arises out of the present question.

DR. KARNI SINGH: All right, Sir. Then I will ask a very specific question. It is this. In view of the fact that the Americans have rejected these exports under the salmonelle infection plea, may I know whether Government have any proposal to find out new markets in Europe and in other parts of the world?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The United States has not taken objection right from 1966 to 1973. Only recently they have charged the procedure of testing. There are other countries like Belgium, Netherlands, France, Japan, etc. None of them have taken objection in the matter. We are exporting this and they are taken there ...

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on asking questions, they will also come out like that!

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister tell me whether his Ministry has ascertained that the change in procedures of the USA has been effected in good faith or only to block the entry of Indian frog legs to the USA? That is number one. Secondly I want to know this. If the frog legs have not been allowed to enter the country have you decided to export monkey heads to the U.S.A.?

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? There is a lot of difference between monkey leg and frog leg.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has experience of both....

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: First part of my question may be answered.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As I said, they have changed the procedure, with the best of intentions, but I certainly appreciate that they did it unilaterally. They changed the procedure. The procedure may be slightly not in tune with our own desires but they may have their own standards for these things.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Frog-legs are being attracted universally. There is large-scale frog-leg exports to America. It is revealed that there is a sabotage—an evil design—which is made by the capitalist countries. To sabotage this trade, an evil design has been made in order to see that our export promotion is paralysed not only in America but also in Europe. Has any such thing been made. If so, has any enquiry been made so far as this thing is concerned?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, we are not aware of any particular capitalist evil design on frog legs!

Meeting of International Monetary Reforms

*857. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the International Monetary Reforms scheduled to be held in July, 1974 has been postponed indefinitely;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government of India to make the reforms a success in order to improve our economic position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH). (a) and (b) No, Sir. The next meeting of the Deputies of the Committee of Twenty set up by the International Monetary Fund to advise the Board of Governors on reform of the international monetary system and related issues will be held on May 5 to 7, 1974, followed by the meeting of the Committee of Twenty on June 12-13, 1974.

(c) India and other developing countries represented in the Committee of Twenty have argued consistently that problems of special interest to developing countries, particularly the establishment of a link between Special Drawing Rights and development assistance, the setting up of an extended Fund facility for developing countries and an increase in the share of developing countries in quotas and decision making process of the IMF should form an integral part of the reform exercise

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा हाल के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा संकट के बाद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा में जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हुआ है वह एस डी आर का क्रियेशन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि स्पेशल ड्राइंग राइट्स के अनुरूप भारत को तथा दूसरे डिवेलेपिंग कंट्रीज को क्या कोई लाभ हुआ है या डिवेलेप्ड कंट्रीज को इससे अधिक फायदा हुआ है? यदि डिवेलेप्ड कंट्रीज को अधिक फायदा हुआ है तो डिवेलेपिंग कंट्रीज इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? चूंकि भारत उन बीस आदमियों की कमेटी का सदस्य है इस वास्ते मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसकी रीति नीति इस बारे में क्या होगी?

SHRI K R GANESH: India has supported the linking of the S.D.R. as the primary reserve of international monetary system and it is the endeavour of India and other developing countries in the Committee of twenty that a decision on this should be taken. We are supporting it because we consider it as the basic reform of the international monetary system which would be helpful to the developing countries.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Sir, my question has not been replied. I asked specifically whether the Special Drawing Rights have benefited the developing countries or the developed countries If so, to what extent? That is the main question

SHRI K R GANESH It is in the interest of the developing countries. That is why we are pursuing this

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा का इस्तेमाल बड़े राज्यों ने अपने राजनीतिक फायदे के लिये बराबर उठाया है। इसके जरिये डिवेल्युएशन और रिवेल्युएशन करके राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप किया गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या मौजूदा जो सिस्टम है उसमें आमूलचूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है या नहीं? यदि है तो क्या आप सहमत हैं कि सोना जो आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा का आधार बना हुआ है, उसको समाप्त करके नेशनल करेंसी कायम की जाय? यदि सहमत हैं तो इस बारे में आप क्या प्रयत्न करेंगे?

SHRI K R GANESH It has been the view of our country along with the other developing countries that the S D R should be valued in terms of

basket of currencies and it should be delinked from gold. India has been endeavouring in the Committee of twenty and in the meeting of the deputies that there should be valuation of S.D.R. in terms of a basket of currencies, particulary, in the present situation of floating of various international currencies.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to know whether it is true that the U.S. Treasury Secretary had offered to make the dollar convertible against any monetary system. That would help all countries to keep their external demands in an equilibrium. If so, what is the concrete step that is taken in this direction?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have no information on this particular thing.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the monetary reform. You are adding some more dimension to this question. That is a very thin line between relevancy and irrelivancy.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, as I have already indicated I have no information as to what the U.S. Treasury Secretary has said. But the fact remains that most of the developed countries do not want to go away from the present system of floating of exchange rates. That is there. It is in these circumstances that efforts are being made to bring about some sort of order and issue some guidelines for the conduct of countries when the various currencies are floating.

Impact of Increase in Prices of Wheat and Controlled Cloth on Consumer Price Index

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*858. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revision of prices of wheat and of controlled varieties of cloth have considerably affected the consumer price index; and

(b) if so, the impact thereof and the measures taken to overcome this rising price trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Consumer Price Index becomes available with a time lag of five to six weeks from the end of the month to which it relates. As such, the impact of price changes effected during the month of April 1974 would not be known till the first week of June. Increases in controlled prices are made only after due consideration and after taking into account all relevant factors However, compensation for any rise in the cost of living resulting therefrom would become available to eligible categories of employees and workers whose earnings are linked to changes in the Consumer Price Index

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा: मैंने अपने प्रश्न में यह जानने की इच्छा जाहिर की थी कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि नियंत्रित कपडे तथा गेहूं के मूल्यों मे वृद्धि का व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ा है ? इसके उत्तर में सरकार ने कुछ नहीं बताया है। केवल इतना ही कहा है कि पांच छः हफ्ते के बाद इसका पता चलेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इस बात को मानते है या नहीं कि इन वृद्धियों का व्यापक प्रभाव मूल्य सूचांक पर पड़ा ? दूसरा यह भी मैंने पूछा था कि मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये आपके पास कोई उपाय है या नही है । इसके जवाब मे आपने बताया है कि मूल्य वृद्धि करते समय सारी बातों पर विचार किया जाता है और तभी मूल्य बढ़ाये जाते हैं । मूल्य वृद्धि सुरसा के मुंह की तरह फैलती जा रही है । इसको रोकने

के लिये आपके पास क्या कोई निश्चित योजना या कार्यक्रम है या नहीं है ताकि दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही मूल्य वृद्धि रुक सके ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The issue price of wheat and the price of controlled cloth were increased from 15th and 1st April respectively. I have tried to indicate in my reply that the effect of this on the consumer price index would be available after four weeks because the consumer price index is designed by the Labour bureau and the real figures are only available after four weeks. But there is no doubt that there will be some impact of the increase on issue prices of wheat as well as standard cloth. On a rough estimate on all-India basis it may be of the order of about 4.7 per cent. In a place like Delhi which has got greater weightage in terms of foodgrains as also in terms of cloth the percentage or consumer price index would be even higher than the all-India figure. There is no dispute about the fact that this increase in the cost of essential commodities is a very serious problem. It is a problem of national concern. The government is taking various steps to deal with this problem. The steps taken are: (a) Control over expenditure last year to the extent of Rs. 400 crores; (b) Credit restraint introduced by the Reserve Bank of India where various steps have been taken including immobilisation of Rs. 400 crores; (c) Also keeping the deficit financing to a low level of Rs. 125 crores in this budget and various other measures have been taken. It is hoped that these measures in course of time will have some impact on the rising prices.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश में काला धन इतना बढ़ा हुआ है कि उसके कारण मूल्य वृद्धि होती जा रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस काले धन को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कारगर योजना बनाई है या नहीं ।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि जो मूल्य वृद्धि होगी, अधिकृत श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों को उस के मुताबिक मुआवजा दिया जायगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन वर्गों के अलावा देश में और भी लोग रहते हैं या नहीं और क्या उन पर मूल्य वृद्धि का प्रभाव पड़े या या नहीं ; अगर पड़ेगा तो उनको राहत पहुंचाने के बारे में सरकार ने कुछ सोचा है या नहीं ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, apart from the various other economic factors which have brought about the inflationary spiral it is a fact that the operation of black money also plays an important part. The hon. Members are aware that the Taxation Law Amendment Bill is before the Select Committee in which this specific question of fighting the black-money as well as evasion and necessary steps to combat this have been recommended. At present the relief is given to employees and workers categories who are eligible for this relief. I have already indicated the other steps the Government is taking like credit restraint, keeping deficit financing at a low level and making availability of goods and also saving the vulnerable sections of society by having public distribution systems. These are the various steps that the Government is taking.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government propose to increase the Central food subsidy so that the issue prices of wheat can be brought down further and to that extent its impact on the increase can be actually brought down? Similarly, in our present pattern of production of cloth, there are several varieties of cloth being produced; there are now

as many as 4000 varieties. Therefore, would Government impose a ban on the large number of these varieties and try to insist that the textile mills should concentrate only on a few varieties and more on those which are required by the common people so that with this particular shift it might be possible to bring down the prices of cloth and to that extent avoid its impact on the increase

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member has asked firstly whether it is not desirable for Government to increase the food subsidy. I think the hon. Member is a well known economist and he knows that the very purpose which he wants to serve by having a food subsidy of a couple of hundred crores of rupees would be defeated because if we have food subsidy that will have to be paid by the exchequer and that would mean more deficit financing and this deficit financing will lead to further inflationary spiral. Therefore, it is not a correct position to take that the issue prices which have been increased should be compensated by an equivalent food subsidy.

As far as cloth is concerned, the present increase in the price of standard cloth has been brought about with this very object of having at least 20 to 25 per cent of the production of the mills diverted to standard cloth so that greater availability of standard cloth may be there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had asked a categorical question. There are about 4000 varieties of cloth. Will he impose a ban on this large number?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I think he should address that question to my colleague the hon. Commerce Minister.

Specifically regarding the question of standard cloth; the decision is that it is expected that as a result of the increase in the prices of cloth it would be possible for the mills to divert their production to standard cloth and it is the decision that out of the total quota of production, at least 20 to 25 per cent of the mills' total output should be delivered to standard cloth.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know the percentage of increase in the consumer price index due to the revision of the prices of wheat and controlled cloth? What is the percentage of compensation awarded to the entitled community? Is it equivalent to the rise in prices?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have indicated already that these figures are not available at the moment, but roughly on an all-India average, it will be about 4.7 per cent, and the compensation will be in terms of the dearness allowance and various other things for which a formula exists.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Is the compensation equivalent to the rise in prices?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered the question already. I do not want that there should be counter-retorts going on all the time.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान 14, अप्रैल 1974 के नेशनल हेरल्ड में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है, "कोर्स क्लाथ रैकट इन कानपुर मिल्ज", जिसमें कहा गया है कि कानपुर की टैक्सटाइल मिलों द्वारा 16 मिलियन स्क्वेयर मीटर कंट्रोल क्लाथ उत्पादित किया गया, जिस का वितरण को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज के द्वारा किया जाना था, लेकिन वह पूरा कपड़ा कुछ बड़े अधिकारियों तथा एक्साइज विभाग के लोगों से मिलकर वहीं पर मिलों को कुछ मुनाफे पर वापिस कर दिया गया, जिससे कोर्स क्लाथ दुकानों पर नहीं पहुंचा ;

यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस संबंध में जांच करायेंगे और इस रैकट को खत्म करने के लिये कोई विशेष कदम उठाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is too general a question. He may give separate notice of it.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल कंट्रोल क्लाथ की मंहगाई के बारे में है। कोर्स क्लाथ की दुकानों में इस लिये बढोतरी हो रही है कि जो कपडा को-आपरेटिव की दुकानों के जरिये उपभोक्ताओं के पास पहुंचना चाहिए, वह नहीं पहुंच रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय, इसके बारे मे जांच करायेंगे ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: If he tables a specific question, I will look into it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सगठित मजदूर है उनको तो महगाई भत्ता मिलता है, हालांकि इण्डैक्स नम्बर मे बहुत बेइमानी होती है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हू—देश मे 25 प्रतिशत खेतीहर मजदूर हैं, कुछ राज्यो मे जैसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 37 प्रतिशत हैं, बिहार में 38 प्रतिशत है, उनके जीवन पर जो असर पडेगा, क्या उसके लिये सरकार कोई सार्वजनिक राशन व्यवस्था या कोई अन्य व्यवस्था चलाने के बारे मे सोच रही है ?

SHRI K. R GANESH: The proposal of having public distribution system which was recommended by the Dharia Committee is under the consideration of Government.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Shortage of stamp papers in Delhi Courts

\+

S.N.Q. 13. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI P. K. DEO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of stamp papers of small denominations like Re. 1/- Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 2/- with the stamp vendors in the courts of Delhi;

(b) whether on account of that people have to purchase stamp papers either of higher denominations or of small denominations by paying illegally higher prices; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration has not received any specific complaint regarding charging of illegal prices by the Stemp Vendors. It has, however, issued instructions to Stamp Auditors to exercise strict supervision over the activities of the various Stamp Vendors and make surprise checks of their vends to ensure that they do not take advantage of temporary shortage and indulge in any such mal-practices.

(c) Supplies have been rushed to Delhi from Nasik and the position is expected to normalise in the next few days.

श्री सतपाल कपूर स्पीकर साहब, इल्लीगल प्राइस तो कोई फिक्स्ड नही है, लीगल प्राइस फिक्स्ड है। दिल्ली मे ही नही सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे स्माल-डिनामिनेशन के स्टैम्प पेपर नही मिलते है ? हमे नजुर्बा है कि वे लोग 10 रुपये का कागज 20 रुपये और 30 रुपये में बेचते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह सप्लाई कम क्यो होती है वक्त पर क्यो नहीं पहुंचती ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as the Delhi Administration is concern-

ed, the major problem arose in relation to non-judicial stamp paper of the denomination of Rs. 2. The Delhi Administration had indented to stamp papers of the denomination of Rs. 2 of the order of 3,94,000, but the Nasik ress could, at that point of time, supply only upto 12,000, the reason being that the Press had to divert some of its printing capacity to the printing of Indipex Mindature Sheets required by the P. & T. Board and also for printing N-J stamps for Bangladesh. Also a consignment of 96,000 stamp papers of Rs. 2 denomination despatched from the Nasik Press by good train on 1st March was held up for some reason and reached only on 22 April. In the next few days, steps are being taken to rush supplies to them.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : 3 महीने से सप्लाई नहीं हो रही है—क्या मिनिस्टर साहब या उनके डिपार्टमेंट ने किसी पर कोई रेस्पोंसिबिलिटी फिक्स की है, किसी आफिसर को कोई सजा दी है, वार्निंग दी है कि आपने अपनी ड्यूटी वक्त पर पूरी नहीं की है ।

दूसरी तजवीज मैं यह देना चाहता हूं कि जब स्टाम्प पेपर न मिले तो क्या सरकार ऐसी किसी तजवीज पर गौर करने को तैयार है कि जिनको स्टाम्प पेपर न मिलता हो, वे अपना पैसा ट्रैजरी में जमा करवा दें और ट्रैजरी की रसीद को वैलिड मानलिया जाय ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The Delhi Administration has already issued instructions to the Collector of Stamps, Delhi, who has advised the Treasury Officer, Delhi, to accept printed/cyclostyled/typed unexecuted documents for affixation of special adhesive stamps of the required value on cash payment in the treasury. As an alternative measure, the Delhi Administration have advised the public to execute documents on palin watermarked paper and thereafter present the same for endorsement to the Collector in accordance with the provisions of sec. 41 of the Indian Stamp Act 1899 on payment of the required duty in the State Bank of India, Tis Hazari, Delhi.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैंने रेस्पोंसिबिलिटी फिक्स करने की बात भी पूछी थी ? मेरी तजबीज तो उन्होंने मान ली है—यह अच्छी बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रेस्पोंसिबिलिटी बड़ी मुश्किल से फिक्स होती है ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, I am very glad that the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance at the Centre has chosen to answer on a subject which is exclusively within the States' preserve. In spite of that, to the extent to which it is a Centrally-administered one, it comes in List No. 2 I have looked into the Constitution. (*Interruption*) This is a very valid point. Now, all over the country, these denominations, particularly the lowner denomination of stamp-papers, are in short supply. So, will any sort of survey be kindly undertaken by the Ministry of Finance all over the country and all over the States so as to see that the hardship of the stamp-vendors as well as that of stamp-users in this country is removed?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is a good suggestion for action.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good suggestion.

श्री आर० बी० बडे : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मेरी स्टेट में जहां जहां स्टाम्प पेपर कम पड़ता है प्राय: कचहरियों में 1 रुपये का, डेढ़ रुपये का, दो रुपये का पेपर स्टाम्प कम पड़ता है, तो वहां एक रजिस्टर रख दिया जाता है जिसमें रुपया

जमा कर दिया जाता है और वह ट्रेजरी को भेज दिया जाता है—सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था यहां पर क्यों नहीं करती ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have information only about Delhi.

श्री आर० वी० बड़े : इसी लिये मैं पूछ रहा हूं कि दिल्ली में ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जाती। पैसा कचहरी के रजिस्टर में जमा हो जाय और बाद में उस पैसे को ट्रेजरी में भेज दिया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: He is giving you some suggestions.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Yes, Sir.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने यह क्या जवाब दिया है सरकार स्टम्प पेपर भी नहीं छाप सकती, कोई मुफ्त नहीं देती है, पैसे के बदले उसको बेचती है। यह सरकार इतनी निकम्मी हो गई है कि समय पर स्टैम्प पेपर नहीं छाप कर दे सकती। इन्होंने कोई कठिनाई भी नहीं बताई है—कागज नहीं है या प्रैस में काम ज्यादा है —क्या वजह है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके आने से पहले वजह बताई थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं तो शुरू से यहीं हूं इन्होंने जो करण बतलाया है, वह ऐसा कारण नहीं है कि जिसको पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन यह चिन्ता की बात है कि लोगों को पैसे के बदले स्टैम्प पेपर भी नहीं मिलता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने पहले प्रश्न के जवाब में बतलाया था, बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा जवाब दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर सरकार को कठिनाई हो तो हम अपने प्रैस में छाप कर दे सकते हैं।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : ये प्रैस भी चलाना चाहते हैं, व्यापार भी अपना चलाना चाहते हैं, नोट छापने का काम भी इनको दे दो।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या स्टैम्प-पेपर की शार्टिज का कारण यह है कि कुछ स्टैम्प वेन्डर लोग जानबूझकर ब्लैक करने की नीयत से दबा देते हैं। मुझे ऐसा अनुभव है, इसलिये कह रहा हूंठ। मैं पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट कोर्ट में गया था, ये लोग वहां से गायब हो जाते हैं, चार वैन्डर्ज है, उनमें से एक मौजूद था, तीन चले गये थे। मैंने तो ब्लैक का पैसा नहीं दिया लेकिन इसके लिये मुझे डेढ़ घंटा समय लगा। क्या वैन्डर्ज के रिवाज को खत्म करके डिपार्टमेन्टली बिक्री से बेचने की व्यवस्था करेंगे, जिस तरह से पोस्ट आफिस में पोस्टेज स्टैम्प बिकते हैं और उनमें कोई ब्लैक नहीं होती है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Let him reply.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: When there is shortage of certain denominations of these notes which have not come from the Nasik Press, it is inevitable that the vendors might be making some profit and might also be doing some illegal transactions, and that is why, in reply to the question raised, the Delhi Administration have asked their staff to be vigilant as far as these vendors are concerned.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Why not do away with the private vendors and sell them through the Stamp Department of Delhi Administration? (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member has made a suggestion; it requires some consideration.

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू कि अभी अभी उन्होंने वक्तव्य मे कहा है कि हम कार्यवाही करेंगे तो एक वर्ष की अवधि मे सरकार के पास कितनी शिकायतें आई है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This question has come to us because we supply the various State Governments the stamp papers from the Nasik Press. If any illegal transactions take place, the State Governments will have to look into them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Higher rate of subsidy for rubber replantations to small holders

*855. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give a higher rate of subsidy for replantation to small holders who are unable to bear the cost involved in replanting and improving productivity of Rubber; and

(b) if so, from when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Enhancement of the existing rate of subsidy for replanting rubber would be considered on the basis of a cost study which is being undertaken.

Export Earnings from Shrimps

*859. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export earnings from Shrimps during the past three years;

(b) the incentives provided for the artificial culture of Shrimps; and

(c) how are the benefits of export earnings passed on to Shrimp fishermen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total value of exports of shrimps during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 (April-October, 1973) was of the order of Rs. 39.82 crores, Rs. 53.21 crores and Rs. 47.51 crores respectively.

(b) No incentives are provided for the artificial culture of shrimps.

(c) Benefits of export earnings are realised by fishermen through increased prices for shrimps.

Opening of New Branches of Nationalised Banks in Rural and Tribal areas of Haryana

*860. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new branches of the Nationalised banks in the rural and tribal areas of Haryana; and

(b) if so, the names of the places selected for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the directive of the Reserve Bank of India, all commercial banks prepare three year rolling plans of branch expansion. Banks are currently engaged in finalising their plans for the three years 1974-76. The Reserve Bank has,

however, indicated that as at the end of January, 1974, public sector banks had ten licences/allotments on hand for opening branches in rural areas of Haryana. The names of the districts/centres to which these licences/allotments relate are listed below:—

District	Name of the centre
Ambala . .	Chandi Mandir Khizarabad
Gurgaon . .	Baminkera Chhainsa Fatehpur Bilock Dayalpur Sarai Khawaia
Hisar . .	Pabra
Rohtak . .	Chhara Murthal—G.T. Road (Now in Sonepat Distt.)

Purchasing Power of Indian Rupee

*861. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to over-all price-rise of all industrial and agricultural articles and imported goods, the purchasing power of Indian rupee has recorded further fall; and

(b) if so, latest comparative values of the Indian rupee in regard to its purchasing power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to unstarred question No. 1457 on March 1, 1974, the value of the Indian rupee (as compared to 1960) was, 38.5 paise in December, 1973. Since then, as a result of the rise in the prices of a number of commodities, both indigenous and imported, the value has further declined to 37.5 paise in February 1974.

Arrears of Income Tax Against Companies in Bihar

*862. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies which are assessed for Income-tax in Bihar and what are the arrears outstanding against them and the steps taken to realise the same;

(b) what are the names of the parties against whom Income-tax of more than Rs. ten thousand is outstanding in Bihar charge (Patna) and what steps are being taken to realise the same at the earliest; and

(c) how many raids have been conducted during the last 1½ years and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) During the year 1973-74, four foreign companies were assessed to income-tax in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Bihar, Patna. The names of these companies are:—

1. M/s. Indian Copper Corporation Limited, (Great Britain)
2. M/s. John Miles and Partners (London) Ltd.
3. M/s. Hecket Engineering Company.
4. M/s. Yodogava Steel Works Limited (Japan).

As on 31-3-1974, arrears of income-tax were outstanding against M/s. Indian Copper Corporation Limited and M/s. John Miles and Partners (London) Ltd. The amount of arrears outstanding and the steps taken to realise the same are given in the Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6836/74].

(b) Information regarding parties against whom income-tax arrears of more than Rs. ten thousand are outstanding in Bihar Charge (Patna) are not readily available. However, the names of assessees against whom arrears exceeding Rs. one lakh as on 31-12-1973 were outstanding and the steps taken for recovery of those arrears are given in the statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6836/74].

(c) During the period 1-10-1972 to 31-3-1974 one raid was conducted in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bihar (Patna). Enquiries in this case are in progress. Assessments will be framed after completion of these enquiries.

Indo-Iran Trade Talks

*863. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be peased to state:

(a) whether any fresh Indo-Iran trade talks were held recently; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The fourth session of the Indo-Iran Joint Commission for Economic, Trade, and technical cooperation, was held in New Delhi in January and in Tehran in February, 1974. The broad outcome of the conclusions arrived at is given in the statement of the Minister of External Affairs made in the House on 27th February, 1974. A copy of the statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

I was in Tehran from 20th to 22nd February for the Fourth meeting of the Indo-Iran Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation. Our meeting concluded in the early hours of this morning and I am taking this opportunity on my return to convey to this House the results of these discussions which I had conducted with my counterpart on the Joint Commission, H.E. Dr. Hushang Ansari, the Minister of Economy in the Government of Iran.

2. Iran is the most important supplier of crude oil to India and I am glad to inform Honourable Members that agreement has been reached to enable the Madras Refinery to expand its capacity from 2.8 million tons to 3.5 million tons per annum, an increase of approximately 25 per cent. The crude for this expansion will be supplied by Iran.

3. In addition to the expansion of the Madras Refinery, Iran has also agreed to provide on a fairly long term basis additional crude to help supplement present availability to us.

4. It gives me great satisfaction to inform the House that Iran has also agreed to extend financial facilities which would cover existing supplies to Madras Refinery as also the additional supplies of crude.

5. It has become necessary to step up our exports in order to meet the much heavier foreign exchange bill to enable us to import crude. It has been agreed that India will supply Iran Pellet-feed to the extent of 2.5 million tons per annum. To achieve this target, it will be necessary to develop the mining facilities at Kudremukh Iron ore deposits. The project envisages the construction of a Pipeline to carry the slurry: development of the port of Mangalore is proposed to be undertaken to handle bigger vessels. Pellatization facilities will have to be set up. Iran will receive supplies for a period of about 20 years and has agreed to extend a credit of upto U.S $300 million for this project. The repayment would be spread over a period and the expectation is that the foreign exchange thus

earned will enable India not only to repay the credit but the export will yield additional foreign exchange.

6. Another project for which Iran has agreed to provide credit is for the production of Alumina based on Bauxite. Iran has indicated that her requirement of Alumina would be about 100,000 tons per year over a period of 10 to 15 years. Preliminary estimates indicate that this credit may come to US $70 million.

7. An understanding has been reached for cooperation in the field of fisheries. It is contemplated that these arrangements would include the supply of fishing boats from India and the training of Iranian personnel as required. Details of this shceme are being worked out by an expert team from India which is at present in Iran.

8. In order that industrial capacity in India may be further expanded to meet the repaidly growing needs of Iran for various commodities, it has been decided to set up a Joint Committee of experts with the object of identifying industries in India which are of interest to Iran and determine the best manner in which Iran can assist to expand production so that additional quantities could be made available to that country.

9. We have agreed to supply to Iran 3 lakh tons of cement and 65,000 tons of steel products including rails. Other items of interest to Iran, the availability of which from India will be determined shortly, include machinery and equipment, railway wagons and other engineering goods.

10. During my stay in Tehran, I was received in audience by His Imperial Majesty the Shahenshah and had also held discussions with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance. In particular I would like to bring to the attention of the House the deep interest and understanding that the Shahenshah has shown towards the current problems being faced by India. But for his constant guidance, the deliberations of the Joint Commission would not have yielded the mutually beneficial and successful results. These decisions provide opportunities to both the countries to strengthen their mutual relations.

Long Term Export Policy

*864. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have considered the desirability of laying down a long term export policy covering all items; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to devote more attention to increasing exports to dollar and sterling areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The Government is fully alive to the need of laying down a long term export policy covering all items and areas. To that end in view, a Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Chakravarty, Member, Planning Commission, has been constituted to chalk out the long term strategy for export for the Fifth Five Year Plan and beyond. The Group is continuing its deliberations and is likely to take some more time to submit its Report taking into account the desirability of expanding experts from the country to all destinations including those in the dollar and sterling areas, and also changing conditions in the international market.

Dual Pricing Policy

*865. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the dual pricing policy of Sugar and Steel to some other commodities also;

(b) whether this is going to control black-marketing; and

(c) if so, reasons for the delay in taking such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government recognise that a dual pricing policy may, in certain circumstances, be in the interest of both consumers and producers.

(b) A dual pricing policy enables consumers to meet a substantial part of their essential requirements at relatively low prices, while, on the other hand, any losses made by producers in respect of low priced supplies can be recovered on the portion of output sold in the open market. Both these factors would tend to limit the scope for black market operations.

(c) Government decisions in respect of pricing are generally based on the recommendations of expert bodies like the Agricultural Prices Commission, Tariff Commission, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices or Committees specially appointed for the purpose. Any recommendations in favour of dual pricing would receive Government's due consideration. In so far as items of mass consumption are concerned, the question would have been considered by the Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles of Mass Consumption whose report is under examination.

Central assistance for relief work in scarcity affected areas of Bihar

*866. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar State Government has represented to the Central Government for the continuance of financial assistance which was given during the year 1973-74 for relief work for scarcity affected areas in that State; and

(b) if so, the quantum of help so far given by the Central Government to the State of Bihar and the relief work done in the Tribal areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the Central team's recommendations, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1.76 crores for drought relief measures in 1973-74 in the State as a whole has been approved as qualifying for Central assistance. The State Government had reported in February, 1974 an expenditure of Rs. 1.46 crores on both flood and drought relief measures without indicating the break up. No further report was received in 1973-74. As the repeated expenditure was below the Finance Commission's margin of Rs. 1.50 crores, no Central assistance has so far been released. Central assistance will be determined after complete details of the expenditure in 1973-74 have been received from the State Government.

Foreign tours by Officials of Central Government

*867. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5756 on 21st

December, 1973 regarding foreign tours by officials of Central Government and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The information has been received from all Ministries/ Departments except nine.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House, on the basis of the available information.

Statement

(a) The total number of officials of the Ministries of Central Government, above the level of Under Secretary, who have undertaken official tours abroad during the last three years and the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

According to information made available so far, 881 officials of the Ministeries of Central Government, above the level of Under Secretary undertook official tours abroad during the period from 21-12-1970 to 20-12-1973, on which an expenditure of Rs. 73,10,995 was incurred.

(b) How many of these officials have gone abroad more than once ; and the number of times each official has visited abroad.

179 officials went abroad more than once as follows :—

No. of officials	No. of times they have gone abroad
1	17
1	13
8	10
6	9
2	8
3	7
11	6
9	5
24	4
37	3
77	2
179	

NOTE.—The above figures do not include information in respect of Ministries of Defence, External Affairs, Commerce Industrial Development, Information and Broadcasting and Tourism and Civil Aviation and Departments of Food Atomic Energy and Health.

Talks on resumption of U.S. Aid

*868. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-U.S. talks on aid resumption are likely to be held in the near future;

(b) if so, when the talks are likely to be held; and

(c) to what extent U.S.A. has agreed to extend aid to India this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

पाकिस्तान पर बकाया ऋण

*869. **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभाजन-पूर्व ऋण की कितनी राशि पाकिस्तान पर बकाया है तथा यह कब से बकाया है;

(ख) उस पर कितना ब्याज चढ़ गया है तथा उसमें विदेशी मुद्रा का ऋण कितना है, और

(ग) पाकिस्तान से उक्त बकाया राशि पाने के लिये शिमला करार करने समय और दिल्ली वार्ता के दौरान हुई चर्चा की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा समस्याओं को सुलझाने की भावना से पाकिस्तान ने क्या क्या वचन दिये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) भारत का पाकिस्तान पर विभाजन ऋण का लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है; ऋण की सही रकम के बारे में सहमति नहीं हो सकी है । विभाजन की व्यवस्था के अनुसार पाकिस्तान द्वारा 15 अगस्त, 1952 से इस ऋण की मूल रकम व ब्याज की रकम (2 7/8 प्रतिशत वार्षिक) दोनों बराबर-बराबर की 50 किस्तों में वापस की जानी थी ।

(ख) चूंकि वहां की सरकार ने अभी तक कोई किस्त नहीं दी है, इसलिए पाकिस्तान द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ब्याज की रकम मूल ऋण व ब्याज के लौटने तक चढ़ती जायेगी । यह सारा ऋण भारतीय रुपयों में वापस किया जाना है ।

(ग) जुलाई, 1972 में शिमला में शिखर वार्ता में भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाने के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाने पर जोर दिया गया था। अभी हाल में नयी दिल्ली में भारत, पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश के बीच जो त्रिपक्षीय बातचीत हुई थी वह मुख्यत: अपने-अपने देशों को वापस भेजे जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के तीनतरफा कार्यक्रम और 196 युद्ध बन्दियों के प्रश्न के बारे में थी विभाजन ऋण के प्रश्न पर पाकिस्तान के साथ दुबारा बातचीत जारी नहीं की जा सकी है ।

Industrial projects with Soviet assistance

*870. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether investments in new Industrial projects with Soviet assistance are not envisaged in 1974; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Investments in Industrial Projects with Soviet assistance are envisaged during 1974. While the major part of Soviet assistance as of now will be in respect of continuing schemes, the possibility of new schemes also being taken up cannot be ruled out. However, full details of all such projects would be known only after sometime, after discussion with the Soviet authorities and other preliminary action such as preparation of feasibility reports, detailed project report, negotiations regarding supplies of specific items and conclusion of relevant contracts.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount sanctioned for Development of tourist spots in West Bengal

*871. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for development of tourist spots in West Bengal, scheme-wise; and

(b) the salient features of the scheme sanctioned by Government for Development of tourist centres in the state during the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) New schemes to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan have yet to be finalised.

Statement

During the Fourth Five Year Plan the following Tourism schemes were taken up in West Bengal by the Central Government:—

S. No.	Scheme	Anticipated Expenditure
		Rs.
(a)	*Department of Tourism*	
1	Youth Hostel at Darjeeling	2,28,000
2	Expansion of existing Tourist Lodge at Darjeeling	1,49,282
3	Forest Lodge at Jaldapara	1,06,384
4	Grant in aid for organisation of Calcutta Festival	5,000
5	Supply of two mini buses and Jeeps at Darjeeling	82,000
(b)	*India Tourism Development Corporation*	
6	Construction of a 150 room hotel near Dum Dum Airport	1,47,00,000
7	Transport Unit at Calcutta	7,00,000
8	Establishment of duty free shop at Dum Dum Airport	65,000
	Total	1,60,35,666

The work on the scheme at S. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6 is in progress and will be completed during the current year. In addition the India Tourism Development Corporation propose to construct a Motel at Siliguri after conducting a feasibility survey and subject to the availability of funds.

Circulation of Notes of Rupees 2 and 5 Denominations in Border Areas

8246. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake currency notes of denominations of Rs. 2 and 5 are in circulation in the border areas along with Indo-Nepal border;

(b) whether some businessmen and some employees of a nationalised bank of Sitamarhi (Bihar) are involved in this; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to rectify the situation and punish the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) One fake currency note of Rs. 2 denomination and five fake currency notes of Rs. 5 denomination were recovered in circulation, during the last three years, from the districts bordering Indo-Nepal, of the States of Bihar and U.P.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Government of Bihar, and will be laid on the table of the house as soon as received.

(c) The law of the land already provides for deterrent punishment for offences relating to counterfeiting of currency and bank notes. Such offences are dealt with by the State Police Authorities who keep a constant vigilance in this regard and organise raids on information of counterfeiting being done by any person.

देश में वेधशालाएं

8247. **श्री लम्बोदर बलियार :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वेधशालाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) ये वेधशालाएं कहां-कहां स्थित है और इनमें प्रत्येक में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) विश्व की अन्य वेधशालाओं की तुलना में ये वेधशालाएं कितनी शक्तिशाली हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी): (क) देश में मौसम विज्ञान की विभिन्न शाखाओं से संबंधित वेधशालाओं की संख्या निम्न प्रकार से है :—

खगोल विज्ञान तथा तारा भौतिकी	5
भू-भौतिकी	36
मौसम विज्ञान	932

(ख) खगोल विज्ञान तथा तारा भौतिकी की वेधशालाएं नैनीताल (यू०पी०) हैदराबाद (आंध्र प्रदेश) कावालूर (तमिलनाडु), कोडैकनाल (तमिलनाडु) और ऊटाकमण्ड (तमिलनाडु) में स्थित हैं। भूभौतिकी और मौसम विज्ञान की वेधशालाएं सारे देश में फैली हुई है, जिसमें अंडमान निकोबार के कुछ द्वीप भी सम्मिलित हैं।

सब वेधशालाओं में कुल मिलाकर 1400 कर्मचारी काम कर रहे है। इनके अलावा 677 वेधशालाएं ऐसी हैं जहां अंशकालिक कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, और प्रत्येक में 2 प्रेक्षक और एक संदेशवाहक लगे हुए है।

(ग) भारत की वेधशालाएं सामान्यतया वैसी ही सशक्त हैं जैसी कि विश्व की अन्य वेधशालाएं।

Anomaly in pay of Income Tax Officers

8248. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter that senior officers drawing less pay than their junior officers in the Income-tax Department is pending for a decision with the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, since how long the matter is pending for decision; and

(c) how much time will it take to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The question that an Upper Division Clerk when promoted straight as Inspector of Income-tax gets less pay than a person who is junior to him in the grade of Upper Division Clerk but who is promoted first as Head Clerk and thereafter as Inspector, was raised before the Ministry of Finance Departmental Council in October, 1970.

(c) During the course of examination of the question, the Staff Side promised to supply certain data to enable the matter to be considered further. Their reply is still awaited.

Export of Lungi to Bangladesh

8249. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Federation of Association of Small Scale Industries had entered into a contract with Bangladesh for export of Lungi;

(b) whether the supply has been made by FASSI to Bangladesh; and

(c) what was the export earning from this contract?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government is not aware of any contract having been entered into by the Federation of Associations of Small Scale Industries with Bangladesh for export of lungies.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Providing of Banking Facilities in Madan Park, Delhi

8250. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no branch of any bank, not even a postal bank operating in any of the localities namely Madan Park, Chhunnamal Park, Jaidev Park, Punjab Garden, Bhagwandass Nagar and Ashoka Park extension colonies situated along Rohtak Road in Delhi-110035; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which Government propose to remove the great inconvenience of the residents of that area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). While there is no branch of any commercial bank in Madan Park and the surrounding colonies as such, the banking needs of the area are created to by the branches of commercial banks operating in Rajouri Garden, which is situated at a distance of about two kilometres from Madan Park. For postal savings bank facilities, the nearest sub-post offices are in neighbouring areas of Power House, Inder Lok and Punjabi Bagh.

Financial Assistance to Kerala for Spinning Mills in Cooperative Sector

8251. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has sought Central Assistance to establish new spinning mills in the co-operative sector; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans to Powerloom Weavers and Co-operative Societies

8252. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request was made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Union Government to make arrangement regarding the loans under the Reserve Bank's scheme for Powerloom Weavers' Cooperative Societies; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The general question is under consideration

House Building Advance to Government Employees

8253. SHRI N E. HORO. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to financial stringencies, House Building Advance to Government employees had been discontinued during the last few months;

(b) if so, whether this decision has been causing great inconvenience to Government Employees particularly those who had deposited money with the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for purchase of cash down flats;

(c) whether Government have since lifted the ban on the grant of House Building Advance from the commencement of the financial year 1974-75;

(d) if not, whether any exceptions are proposed to be made in the case of Government employees who have been allotted flats by the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, by draw of lots and who will lose the opportunity if the amount is not deposited within the specified period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Issue of new financial sanctions on this account was discontinued during the last few months because of the need for economy in Government expenditure, and this may have caused some inconvenience to Government employees.

(c) and (d). The ban on sanction of House Building Advance has been lifted. Priority will be given to the commitments already made by the sanctions issued and to applications pending with the Ministry of Works and Housing at the time of the imposition of the ban last year. Fresh applications may be invited subject to the availability of funds during the year. No exceptions are proposed to be made by the Ministry of Works and Housing in the case of those Government employees who have been allotted flats by the Delhi Development Authority.

Financial Assistance to Madhya Pradesh

8254. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government received a request from the Government of Madhya Pradesh that the sum of Rs. 65 lakh that was given to the State for flood and drought relief be allowed to be spent in those Districts also where the flood and drought situation deteriorated subsequent to the above grant;

(b) whether the Central Government have granted permission to the State Government to add the districts of Sidhi and ten other districts to Annexure C-7 of the Flood Drought Report in Madhya Pradesh in 1973; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested for Central Government's permission to utilise the ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 55 lakhs adopted for flood relief works in 1973-74 in Sidhi and ten other districts also. The recommendations of the Central team in the mater are awaited.

Budget Deficits of State Governments

8255. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total deficit in the budgets of the State Governments for the year 1974-75; and

(b) how and to what extent each of the State Governments have implemented the Centre's proposals to cover or narrow the gap between the earnings and the expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement is being laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Government of India has not made any specific proposals to the State Governments regarding the manner in which their budgets should be framed. The Government of India have, however, been urging State Governments to avoid deficits in their Budgets which result from imbalance between expenditure commitments and available resources.

STATEMENT

Deficit (—)[Surplus(+) in the Budgets of States—1974-75 on the year's transactions

	(Rs. crores) Deficit(—) Surplus(+)
1. Andhra Pradesh	—17·20*
2. Assam	+3·07
3. Bihar	+18·48*
4. Gujarat	+0·02*
5. Haryana	—12·78
6. Himachal Pradesh	+0·90
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—8·76
8. Karnataka	—4·80*
9. Kerala	—1·98
10. Madhya Pradesh	—38·84
11. Maharashtra	—52·99
12. Manipur	+0·39*
13. Meghalaya	N.A.*
14. Nagaland	+0·17*
15. Orissa	—0·01*
16. Punjab	—19·64
17. Rajasthan	—3·77
18. Tamil Nadu	—22·97
19. Tripura	—2·78
20. Uttar Pradesh	+3·94*
21. West Bengal	—11·76
	—166·31
	—193·28
	+26·97

*Vote on Account Budgets.

NOTE.—The above figures do not include additional resources mobilisation/Economy measures announced in the Budget speeches and later.

Increase in Export duty on jute

8256. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export duty on certain jute items has been increased; and

(b) if so, the names of such jute items, by how much, from what date and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) From 24th March, 1974, the then export duty on the following items was increased mainly to mop up the profits as a result of increase in the prices of these items in the foreign markets:—

	Export Duty Raised	
	From (Rs. per tonnes)	To (Rs. per tonnes)
(i) Carpet backing weighting 7½ ozs or more per sq. yard. .	200	650
(ii) Carpet backing not falling under (a) . .	300	750
(iii) Hessian . . .	200	600
(iv) Sacking		150

Air Service between Pakistan and India

8257. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan International Airlines are prepared to resume air service between Pakistan and India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). So far the Pakistan Government have not given any indication regarding resumption of air services between the two countries.

Arrangements for making aircraft landing safer at Palam Airport

8258. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Airports Authority of India proposes to make any arrangements with a view to making aircraft landing safer at Palam Airport; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House.

Modernisation of Woollen Industry

8259. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form a Committee with a view to modernising the woollen industry; and

(b) if so, the main features and objectives thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में "लीड बैंक योजना" के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई विकास योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति

8260. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या लीड बैंक योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के चुने हुए जिलों के लिए बनाई गई विकास योजनाओं को इस बीच क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) 'लीड बैंक योजना' के अन्तर्गत वे बैंक, जिनके ऊपर प्रमुख जिम्मेदारी है, उनको आवंटित जिलों का सर्वेक्षण करते है ताकि उत्पादन केन्द्रों का पता लगाया जा सके। ऋण सम्बन्धी अन्तरों की जांच हो सके और जिले में बैंक सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं देने के लिए विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थानों के बीच समन्वित दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जा सके। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के 43 जिलों में से 42 जिलों में सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है और सभी जिलों में जिला स्तर पर सलाहकार समितियां स्थापित कर दी गई है।

इस योजना से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सेवाओं का विस्तार करने और प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में छोटे ऋण कर्ताओं को दिए जाने वाले ऋण में वृद्धि करने में सहायता मिली है। राज्य में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की कुल शाखाओं की संख्या जो 19 जुलाई 1969 को 344 थी, दिसम्बर 1973 के अन्त में 1800 हो गई। मध्य प्रदेश के प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के ऋण की बकाया रकम जून 1973 के अन्त में 42.3 करोड़ रुपये हो गई जबकि जून 1969 के अन्त में यह रकम 13 6 करोड़ रुपये थी।

विकासशील देशों से वस्तुओं के आयात की नई योजना

8261. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जापान सरकार ने जापान में विदेशी वस्तुओं की बिक्री की नई योजना का स्वागत किया है जिससे भारत समेत सभी विकासशील देशों को इस दिशा में उनके प्रयत्नों को प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० बी० आर्य) (क) और (ख) सरकार को जापान में विदेशी माल की बिक्री हेतु किसी नई योजना की जानकारी नहीं है। तथापि अधिकारों की सामान्यीकृत योजना के अन्तर्गत जापान 1 अगस्त, 1971 से भारत सहित विकासशील देशों से उद्भूत होने वाले विशिष्ट उत्पादों के सम्बन्ध में टैरिफ अधिमान प्रदान करता रहा है।

सूती धागे के थोक बिक्री मूल्य सूचकांक

8262. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आर्थिक सलाहकार के थोक बिक्री मूल्य सूचकांक के अनुसार 1972 के मूल्यों की तुलना में 1973 में सूती धागे के मूल्यों में ह्रास हुआ है जब कि उसी अवधि में सूती धागे के उत्पादन में केवल 2 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई, और

(ख) सरकारी सूचकांक और वस्तुतः जो स्थिति है उसमें अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० वार्ष्णेय) : (क) सूत के सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक सलाहकार के थोक कीमत सूचकांक निम्नलिखित हैं :

1972	1973	प्रतिशत वृद्धि
286.2	225.4	9.3

उसी अवधि के दौरान सूत का उत्पादन इस प्रकार है :

1972	1973	प्रतिशत वृद्धि
(दस लाख किग्रा)		
972.3	998.2	2.6

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

चमड़े की बनी हुई वस्तुओं के निर्यात में कमी

8263. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चमड़े की बनी हुई वस्तुओं के निर्यात में वर्ष 1971-72 की तुलना में वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 में कमी हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. वार्ष्णेय) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गुजरात में आयकर की बकाया राशि

8264. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय गुजरात में आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान आयकर की कितनी राशि वसूल की गई; और

(ग) बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) आयकर आयुक्त, गुजरात-I, II तथा III के अधिकार-क्षेत्रों में 31-12-1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार निगम-कर को मिला कर आयकर का सकल तथा शुद्ध बकाया निम्नानुसार है :—

(करोड़ रु० में)	
सकल बकाया	शुद्ध बकाया
19.67	14.97

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान, आयकर आयुक्त, गुजरात के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में वसूल किये गये आयकर (जिसमें निगम-कर शामिल है) की रकम निम्नानुसार है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	आयकर की शुद्ध वसूली (करोड़ रु० में)
1972-73	72.91
1973-74	81.64 (अनन्तिम)

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले के तथ्यों तथा परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करते हुये, कानून-सम्मत सभी उपाय किये गये हैं तथा किये जा

रहे हैं। इन उपायो म निम्नलिखित उपाय भी शामिल है —

(1) कर की गैर-अदायगी के लिये, आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 221 के अधीन दण्ड लगाना।

(2) धारा 226(3) के अधीन, निर्धारिती को प्राप्य रकम का अभिग्रहण।

(3) धारा 226(4) के अधीन अदालतो द्वारा रकम का अभिग्रहण।

4) धारा 226(5) के अधीन अचल सम्पत्ति का आसेध तथा बिक्री।

(5) धारा 222 के अधीन वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करना।

(6) चल/अचल सम्पत्ति का अभिग्रहण/बिक्री।

(7) निर्धारितो को दीवानी जेल मे बद करना।

पूर्वी जर्मनी से आयातित वस्तुएं

8265. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1974–75 मे भारतीय मुद्रा म पूर्व जर्मनी से आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओ का मूल्य क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) पूर्व यूरोपीय देशो के साथ व्यापार योजनाए पचाग वर्ष आधार पर तैयार की जाती हैं। 1974 की व्यापार योजना मे जो व्य स्था की गई है उसके अनुसार पूर्व जर्मनी से आयात किये जाने वाले माल का मूल्य 42 ३ करोड रु० है।

गुजरात में काले धन का पता लगाना

8266. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षा म गुजरात मे कितनी राशि का काला धन बरामदया गया;

(ख) इस सबध मे कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) इस अवधि मे कितने व्यक्तियो पर मुकदमे चलाये गये और इनमे से कितने व्यक्तियो को सजा हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1972–73 और 1973–74 के दौरान आयकर आयुक्त गुजरात ने 29 मामलो मे तलाशिया लेने का अधिकार दिया। इन तलाशियो के परिणामत 14.62 लाख रु० के मूल्य की लेखा-बाह्य परिसपत्तिया पकडी गयी। इन 29 मामलो मे से एक मामले मे नियमित कर-निर्धारण पूरे किये गये है। शेष मामलो मे कर-निर्धारण की कायवाही जारी है।

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान गुजरात के आयकर आयुक्तो ने आय को छिपाने के कारण 23 मामलो में इस्तगासे की कार्यवाही की। उसी अवधि म ए मामले म सजा दिलवाई गयी।

Smuggled Goods seized in Rajasthan

8267 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2904 on the 30th November, 1973 regarding smuggled goods seized in Rajasthan and state:

(a) how many persons were prosecuted out of those arrested in 1971, 1972 and 1973 on the charge of smuggling; and

(b) how many were convicted by the courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is as follows:

No. of persons prosecuted out of those arrested in 1971, 1972 and 1973 on the charges of smuggling.

1971	6
1972	2
1973	2

No. of persons convicted by the Courts

1971	1
1972	..
1973	..

मारीशस में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये भारतीय व्यापारियों को प्रस्ताव

8268. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मारीशस सरकार ने भारतीय व्यापारियों को अपने देश में आ कर व्यापार करने सम्बन्धी कोई नये प्रस्ताव किये हैं ,

(ख) क्या मारीशस सरकार ने इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव पहले भी किये थे ,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन प्रस्तावों की पृष्ठभूमि में कोई योजना तैयार की है, और

(घ) यदि हां तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (घ) हालांकि मारीशस सरकार ने ऐसे कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव जिसमें भारतीय व्यापारियों से वहां व्यापार करने के लिए कहा गया हो, न तो पहले ही मिले है और न अब ही मिले हैं फिर भी वह सरकार विदेशी साझेदारी में संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करने को प्रोत्साहन देती है। भारतीय उद्यमी इस अवसरों का लाभ उठाते रहे है। संयुक्त उद्यमों के लिए अनुमोदित प्रस्थापनाओं में से कम से कम आठ प्रस्थापनाएं सक्रिय रूप से क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। मारीशस सहित अन्य विदेशों में संयुक्त उद्यमों में साझेदारी के लिए प्राप्त प्रार्थना पत्रों पर सरकार द्वारा तैयार किये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है। मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों की एक प्रति संलग्न है।

विवरण

संयुक्त विदेशी औद्योगिक उद्यमों में भारतीय साझेदारी के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त

(1) सामान्यतः भारतीय पार्टियों को अल्पांश के आधार पर भाग लेने की अनुमति दी जाती है। इसका अभिप्राय यह है कि भारतीय पार्टियों को विदेशों में अधिकांश अधिकृत पूंजी के लिए अनुरोध नहीं करना चाहिए लेकिन यदि विदेशी पार्टियां तथा विदेशी सरकार भारत के अधिकांश आधार पर भाग लेने को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हों तो इसमें आपत्ति नहीं होगी। सरकार विदेशों में स्थानिक पार्टियों के साथ सहयोग के पक्ष में है, जहां कहीं भी व्यवहारिक हो स्थानिक विकास बैंकों, वित्तीय संस्थानों तथा स्थानीय सरकारों के साथ भी सहयोग के पक्ष में है।

(2) केवल विदेश में कम्पनी को स्थापना करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक व्यय के लिए आवश्यक अल्प राशियों के अलावा अन्य नकद राशि बाहर भेजने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

(3) भारतीय साझेदारी नये उद्यमों के लिए अपेक्षित देशी मशीनों, तकनीकी जानकारी आदि देने के रूप में होनी चाहिए। संरचना सम्बन्धी सामग्री, इम्पात मदों,

निर्माण सामग्री, सचटको आदि के मूल्य को पूंजी मे शामिल करने की अनुमति नही है। परन्तु यदि मशीनों आदि का मूल्य उपर्युक्त स्तर पर आवश्यक पूंजी को पूरा करने मे कम पड जाता है और केवल पूंजीगत माल के निर्यात से भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का जो स्तर स्थापित होगा उससे अधिक ऊंचे स्तर पर भारतीय पूंजी अंश का रखना आवश्यक हो तो ढांचों, इस्पात की सादा तथा निर्माण सामग्री (किन्तु सचटक नही) को उस हद तक शामिल करने के प्रश्न पर गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार करने पर कोई रुकावट नही होगी, जिस हद तक कि उस विशेष परियोजना के लिए भारतीय पूंजी को पूरा करने के लिए इन चीजो की आवश्यकता है।

(4) भारतीय निवेश के बदले निर्यातित मशीनें भारतीय मेक की होनी चाहिए, किसी भी पुरानी अथवा नवीकृत मशीन की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

(5) इक्विटी पूंजी के बदले निर्यातो पर सामान्य आयात प्रतिपूर्ति दी जाएगी जैसे कि पूंजीगत निर्यातो हेतु आयात नीति अन्तर्गत निर्यातको को प्राप्त है।

(6) भारतीय इक्विटी के बदले मशीन तथा उपस्कर के निर्यातो पर नकद सहायता, यदि अन्यथा अनुमेय हो दी जाएगी तथापि इसकी अधिकतम सीमा जहाज पर कीमत का 10 प्रतिशत होगी।

(7) भारतीय उद्यागपतियो को जहा तक व्यावहारिक हो, अद्योपान प्रायोजना के लिए, स्थापना रखरखाव चाहिए क्योंकि विदेशी निवेशकर्ताओ के उत्तरदायित्व कम हो जायेंगे।

(8) भारतीय पार्टियों को यथासम्भव विदेशी पार्टियो के साथ करारो मे यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि निवेश के देश के राष्ट्रिको को भारत मे प्रशिक्षण सुविधायें दी जाएगी।

Grant of H.R.A to Employees of State Bank and Reserve Bank of India

8269 SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the rates of House Rent Allowance granted to the employees of the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether the employees of these banks, who are not provided with accommodation by the Banks, are granted House Rent Allowance without producing receipts therefor;

(c) whether House Rent Allowance paid to such employees, who are not provided with accommodation, is not included in the total income for the purpose of Income-tax;

(d) if so, whether similar practice is followed in respect of the Central Government employees, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The rates of House Rent Allowance paid on the employees of the State

Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India are as under:—

STATE BANK OF INDIA

WORKMEN STAFF

	Clerical and Cash Department Staff	Subordinate Staff	
		Where pay does not exceed Rs. 100 p.m.	Where pay exceed Rs. 100 p.m.
(i) Special places	10% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 14 and maximum of Rs. 28 p.m.	12	15
(ii) Semi-Special places	9% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 13 and maximum of Rs. 25 p. m.	11	15
(iii) Other places	8% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 12 and maximum of Rs. 22 p. m.	10	12

(iv) Project Areas	Clerical and Cash Department Staff	Subordinate Staff
	Rs.	Rs.
Group A	35	25
Group B	33	20
Group C	29	18

(v) Jammu and Cuttack . . . . . At flat rate of Rs. 10 p. m. Rs. 7 p.m.

Supervising Staff

15 per cent of the basic salary with a minimum of Rs. 125 p.m.

Reserve Bank of India

(i) Class IV (Subordinate Staff): Rs. 24 (flat) p.m. at all centres.

(ii) *Classes II and III (Clerical Staff)*:

(a) At Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Kanpur, Ahmedabad Bangalore and Hyderabad: 12 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 30 and a maximum of Rs 75 per cent p.m.

(b) At Centres other than those mentioned in (a) above:

For first 9 years of service at Rs. 25 (flat) p.m. and on completion of 9 years of service at Rs. 35 (flat) p.m.

(iii) *Class I (Officers)*:

(a) In the case of transferable staff officers Grade II and all other Officers:

(1) Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras: 20 per cent of pay to be rounded off to next higher rupee with a minimum of Rs. 125 and maximum of Rs. 350 p.m.

(2) Other Centres: 15 per cent of pay to be rounded off to next higher rupee with a minimum of Rs. 125 and maximum of Rs. 350 p.m.

(b) *Non-transferable staff Officers Grade II*:

15 per cent of pay to be rounded off to next higher rupee with a maximum of:

(i) Rs. 140 p.m. in Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras

(ii) Rs. 125 p m in Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Kanpur.

(iii) Rs. 115 p.m. in other centres

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Inclusion of house rent allowance in the total income for purposes of income-tax is regulated in the case of all employees, according to Section 10(13A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Rule 2A of the Income Tax Rules, 1962

Purchase of Rubber by STC

8270. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether State Trading Corporation is purchasing rubber from private traders, even though the Kerala Rubber Marketing Cooperative Federation offered regular supply;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total quantity purchased from private traders and Federation during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) To meet the contractual obligations to foreign buyers, as the Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation failed to supply agreed quantity of natural rubber.

(c) 421 tonnes from private traders and 421 5 tonnes from Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation.

Trade Agreement with Hungary

8271. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have entered into Five Years' Trade Agreement with the Hungarian People's Republic, recently;

(b) whether it is on rupee payment basis;

(c) what are the items to be imported from Hungary and exported to that country; and

(d) the broad features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Indo-Hungarian trade plan for 1974 was prepared in December, 1973. This trade plan was prepared in accordance with the terms of the long-term Trade and Payments Agreement between the two countries which is valid for the period 1971—75

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The main items to be exported from India are various engineering goods; finished leather and leather goods; textile machinery; cosmetics and toilerties; chemical products and pharmaceutical products besides traditional items like de-oiled groundnut cakes, tea, coffee, and jute manufactures The main items to be imported from Hungary are steel and steel products, chemicals; capital goods and machinery; raw materials, etc for electronics and tele-communication industry; photographic films; textile machinery etc

सिक्योरिटी प्रैस, होशंगाबाद के एक मजदूर से जाली मुद्रा का पकड़ा जाना

8272. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिक्योरिटी प्रेस, होशंगाबाद (मध्य प्रदेश) के एक मजदूर के पास से फरवरी 1974 में 100 रुपये के जाली नोट तथा नोट छापने का कागज पकड़ा गया था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मामले के तथ्य क्या हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). 25 जनवरी, 1974 को सौ-सौ रुपये के तीन जाली नोट पकड़े गये थे जिनमें से एक नोट होशंगाबाद स्थित सिक्योरिटी पेपर मिल के एक कनिष्ठ चार्जहैंड, लक्ष्मीनारायण रायकवाड से उस समय पकड़ा गया था जब वह उस नोट को एक सिनेमा घर के काउंटर पर दे रहा था और अन्य दो नोटों में से एक नोट होशंगाबाद शहर में एक महिला से और एक नोट मिल के उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार से बरामद किया गया था। श्री रायकवाड और उक्त महिला को हिरासत में ले लिया गया था। जांच-पड़ताल के दौरान पुलिस ने मिल के जमनादास छाबलोवे नामक एक और व्यक्ति को हिरासत में ले लिया था और उससे पूछताछ करने के बाद 7 फरवरी 1974 को इस तरह दो नोट शान्ति बाई नामक एक दूसरी महिला से बरामद किये। इस मामले में अभी जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य

8273. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 12 महीनों में आवश्यक वस्तुओं के थोक तथा खुदरा मूल्य सूचक आंकड़ों के सम्बन्ध में महीने वार तुलनात्मक ब्योरा क्या है,

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं तथा वर्तमान मूल्यों में गत दो वर्षों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है,

(ग) इस पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(घ) जनता को राहत देने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रहा है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे हैं। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखे गये** देखिए संख्या LT-6837/74]

(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने नवम्बर, 1973 में अधिक काम काज के मौसम की ऋण नीति की घोषणा करते हुए मूल्यों में वृद्धि पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की और बताया कि "पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले में मुद्रा उपलब्धि और मूल्यों में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक वृद्धि होने के कारण वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण यह है कि मुद्रा पर यथा-सम्भव अधिकतम रोक लगायी जाय। मूल्यों में असाधारण वृद्धि को देखते हुए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने नीति सम्बन्धी जो उपाय किये उनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ऋण के रूप में दी जाने वाली रकमों में कटौती करके बैंक ऋण की उपलब्धता पर रोक लगा दी गई है

(i) बैंकों द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक के पास रखी जाने वाली न्यूनतम नकद रकमों तथा परिसम्पत्तियों में लगीं रकमों, जो नकदी या नकदी जैसी परिसम्पत्तियों के न्यूनतम अनुपात को द्योतक है, दोनों में, वृद्धि कर दी गई है ।

(iii) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की रिजर्व बैंक से ऋण की उपलब्धता को सीमित कर दिया गया है ।

(iv) पुनर्वित्त की विशेष सुविधाएं वापस ले ली गई है और प्रत्येक बैंक की मांग तथा सामाजिक देनदारियों से सम्बन्धित न्यूनतम राशि को छोड़ कर बैंकों द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक से रकमों का लिया जाना रिजर्व बैंक की इच्छा पर ही निर्भर होगा ।

(v) कुछ प्राथमिकता प्राप्त श्रेणियों को ऋण दिये जाने के मामले को छोड़ कर ऋण की न्यूनतम दर में वृद्धि करके वाणिज्यिक बैंक ऋण की लागत भी बढ़ा दी गई है ।

(vi) रिजर्व बैंक से कर्जों के लिए जाने की, जिस मात्रा तक अनुमति दी गई हो, अब तक की तुलना में अधिक महंगा बना दिया गया है ।

(vii) महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं का स्टाक रखने के लिए बैंक ऋण के उपयोग को और रोक लगाने के लिए चयनात्मक ऋण नियन्त्रण उपायों में भी संशोधन कर दिया गया है ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त ऋण नियन्त्रण उपायों के अलावा, सरकार घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था को कम से कम करने के लिए अपने खर्च में कमी करने तथा अधिक बाजार ऋण जुटाने के उपाय भी कर रही है । इस प्रकार पिछले अगस्त महीने में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि 1973-74 में खर्च में 400 करोड़ रुपये की कमी की जाए और अनुमानतः 370 करोड़ रुपये की बचतें कर ली गई है। बजट में दिखाई गयी 326 करोड़ रुपये की रकम की तुलना में 1973-74 में बाजार ऋणों की रकम 472 करोड़ रुपये (निवल) हो गई। 1974-75 के लिए 498 करोड़ रुपये के बाजार ऋणों की परिकल्पना की गई है । केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते पर अधिक खर्च की रकम को हिसाब में ले लिये जाने के बाद भी 1974-75 में घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था की रकम पिछले वर्ष के लगभग 650 करोड़ रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान) तुलना में कम रहने की सम्भावना है ।

Effect of Cost of Branch Expension on the Profitability of Banks

8274. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capital expenditure incurred initially by the banks for opening the new branches has affected profitability of the public sector banks in recent years; and

(b) if so, the salient features regarding the new branches granted in rural areas during the last two years as well as the declining profits of these banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The capital expenditure incurred initially by the banks for opening new branches normally comprise furniture fixtures and equipment and, in a few cases, buildings whenever the banks decide to construct premises in the event of their failure to secure rented accommodation in any particular place. The question of debiting such items of capital expenditure to the profit and loss account does not arise Apart from

this capital expenditure, banks may also incur initial expenditure connected with publicity, opening ceremonies, advance postings of staff for promotional work etc. These are charged to revenue, but those are kept to the barest minimum. On account of the objective placed before the public sector banks for opening new branches to extend credit facilities to the hitherto unbanked and rural centres in the interior and backward areas of the country, they have necessarily to incur capital as well as revenue expenditure of the nature mentioned above from time to time. Any opening of a new branch of a bank will naturally involve a period of gestation beore it can generate a surplus. The overall profitability of the banks has therefore to be judged taking into account this aspect of expansion of the branch net work throughout the country.

The number of new branches opened by the public sector banks including those in unbanked and rural areas (i.e. areas with the population not exceeding 10,000) during the last two years i.e. 1972 and 1973 are as follows:—

	1972	1973
1 Total No. of new branches opened . .	1392	1370
2. New branches opened in unbanked areas .	655	485
3. New branches opened in rural areas . .	705	539

The working results of the nationalised banks for the year 1973 have not been finalised. It is therefore not possible to make a meaningful comparison yet, of the profits of the public sector banks for the two years 1972 and 1973 in relation to the opening of new branches during that period.

Cancellation of Licence for Export of Tea in Substandard Chests

8275. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export licence of a firm owned by a former President of Tea Association of India has been cancelled by the Tea Board and the Central Government for exporting tea in substandard chests with spurious ISI marking and fake garden mark, and if so, the particulars thereof;

(b) whether a Tea garden owned by the President of the same tea association for 1972-73 has obtained an interim rule against the Central Government from the Calcutta High Court by suppressing the fact that the garden concerned for its own benefit opted for Excise Zone III as the average daily rate of wage in Zone III was lower by thirty three paise per worker; and if so, the name of the said Tea-garden and its principle owners; and

(c) whether Government propose derecognise the Tea Association of India in respect of their representation on Tea Board and other facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) On receipt of a complaint in October, 1971 that some teas exported by M/s. K. K. Entrepreneurs, 10, Princess Street, Calcutta-13 were tained and emitting bad small, the Chairman, Tea Board cancelled the Export licence of the firm under the Tea (Distribution and Export) Control Order, 1957, after conducting necessary enquiries. The Central Government, to whom an appeal was made, unheld the order passed by the Chairman, Tea Board. Shri S K. Kanoria, one of the partners of K. K. Entrepreneurs, was the President of Tea Association of India for 1969-70.

(b) M/s. Long View Tea Co., Ltd., owners of Long view Tea Estate under the agency of Daga and Co.

Pvt. Ltd., 16, Hare Street, Calcutta of which Shri P. K. Daga, a former President (1972-73) of Tea Association of India, is one of the Directors, had filed a writ petition in the High Court of Calcutta challenging excise zonal classification and obtained a rule against Central Government The petitioners in their petition did not mention that they were transferred from Terai zone to Darjeeling zone at their own request

(c) No, Sir Government do not have such a proposal under consideration

Broking Firms conducting Tea Auction in Calcutta

8276 SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of broking firms who conduct tea auction in Calcutta, Cochin, Gauhati and Coonoor with capital, total amount of brokerage earned in the last three years, bank overdrafts, total amount of loans advanced to tea estates for attracting business, income from non-broking business and net amount of profit remitted abroad, and

(b) the number of Directors of Tea broking firms having representation on Tea Board and on the Board of Directors of various tea companies controlled by large business houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) and (b). Tea auctions are conducted by Tea Traders Association of the area, of which the broking firms are also members The information sought about these private broking firms is not available. Tea broking interests are not in particulars represented in the Tea Board.

कटारिया ट्रांसपोर्ट, इंदौर के गोदामों से बरामद की गई अंग्रेजी शराब

8277. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के आबकारी विभाग ने बम्बई-आगरा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर इंदौर (म० प्र०) में स्थित मैसर्स कटारिया ट्रांसपोर्ट के गोदामों से हजारों रुपये की आयातित ह्विस्की बरामद की है ,

(ख) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है

(ग) क्या इंदौर मिट्टी गत कुछ महीनों से तस्करी का अड्डा बन गया है और सरकार तस्करों को नहीं पकड़ सकी है और

(घ) यदि हां तो इंदौर में तस्करी की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता-कार्यालय नागपुर के सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 12 फरवरी 1974 को मैसर्स कटारिया ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी के इन्दौर स्थित गोदाम की तलाशी ली जो बम्बई आगरा राजमार्ग पर स्थित है । और उसके परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी मूल की ह्विस्की की 8000 रु० मूल्य की 47 बोतलें पकड़ी गयीं । यह माल बम्बई से लखनऊ तक जाने के लिए मार्गस्थ था ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है । प्रेषक और परिवहनकर्ता के खिलाफ सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करने के आरोप में मामला दर्ज कर दिया गया है । मामले में आगे जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). यद्यपि इन्दौर में चोरी किये लाये गये कुछ माल का निपटान होता है इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता, तथापि, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इन्दौर तस्कर व्यापार का केन्द्र बन चुका है । फिर भी राजमार्ग के सुगमता से पार कर सकने योग्य स्थानों, रेलवे स्टेशनों और बस स्टैंडों पर जांच करना, और संदेहपूर्ण यात्रियों और वाहनों और शहर के व्यापारियों की जांच करना जैसे निवारक उपाय किये जा रहे है ।

Techno-Economic survey by Central Financial Institution

8278. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Joint Institution Study Team comprising the representatives of Central Financial Institution have completed Techno-economic survey of all the States; and

(b) if so, outlines of the survey and whether the copy of survey will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHAIGI): (a) and (b). Joint Institutional Study Team comprising representatives of the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the Reserve Bank of India etc. carried out industrial potential surveys of all the States/ Union Territories identified as backward', namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar Goa Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The surveys were carried out with a view to identifying project ideas, in the light of the availability of raw materials, infrasctructure facilities, market potential etc., which can be implemented over a period of the next 5 to 10 years. The Study Teams have so far identified 245 projects involving a capital outlay of the order of Rs 1690 crores.

The reports of the Study Teams are internal departmental documents for use of the financial institutions and are not laid on the Table of the House.

Gem Testing Laboratory in Delhi

8279. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gem testing laboratory is proposed to be set up in Delhi;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Last year, the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council submitted a proposal for the setting up of a Gems Testing Laboratory at Delhi but its consideration was deferred on grounds of economy.

Coal Supplies to Bangladesh

8280. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal supplies to Bangladesh under commitment have been hampered due to shortage; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Supplies of coal to Bangladesh have been less than the commitments not only due to shortage of coal within the country but also because of difficulties in movement of coal from pithead to points of loading. With a view to accelerate the pace of supplies of coal, arrangements for movement by ships nominated by Bangladesh, in addition to movement by barges, trucks and rail, are being made.

Misappropriation of Government Money in Cochin Customs Treasury

8281. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any case relating to embazzlement or misappropriation of Government money in Cochin Customs Treasury;

(b) if so, the action taken against the concerned cashier indicating date of suspension from service, date of service of charge sheets, date of institution of enquiry and number of sittings of the enquiry held so far;

(c) whether there is any delay in the finalisation of the case; and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) who are the officers responsible for such delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The concerned cashier was placed under suspension with effect from 23rd October, 1969; the charge-sheet was issued on 4th August, 1972 and it had to be re-issued on 18th March, 1974; the Enquiry Officer was appointed on 25th August, 1972. He fixed the dates of enquiry thrice.

(c) and (d). The matter is being looked into and the information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Seizure of smuggled Goods near Rajkot

8282. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big haul of smuggled goods was unearthed by the Customs Authority near Rajkot in Gujarat on the 19th February, 1974;

(b) the break-up of the contraband articles seized; and

(c) what action has been taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). On 19th February, 1974, officers of the Customs division apprehended a truck near Rajkot and found 31 packages of synthetic fabrics of foreign origin valued at about Rs. 5 lakhs concealed under 47 packages of indigenous cotton printed sarees valued at about Rs. 3 lakhs. All these goods along with truck valued at about Rs. 55,000 have been seized.

(c) 4 persons have so far been arrested in this connection who were

subsequently released on bail by the Magistrate. Further investigations are in progress.

बीस रुपये के एक नोट पर दो विभिन्न नम्बरों को छापा जाना

8283. **श्री पन्नालाल बरूपाल :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इंदौर के एक व्यापारी के पास बीस रुपये का एक ऐसा नोट है जिस पर दो अलग-अलग नम्बर अर्थात् बी/81 272444 और बी/81 271444 छपे हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे नोटों के छापने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). यह सूचना, मुद्राप्रबन्धक, इण्डिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस, नासिक रोड, से मांगी जा रही है और उसे यथा शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

Purchases by U.S.A. under PL 480 Agreement

8284. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States Government had sent a list of 30 items which it would like to buy under PL 480 agreement; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer already given to an identical Question No. 7480 asked by him on 19th April, 1974.

Complaint regarding evasion of Income Tax by Executive Director of National Agro Industrial Corporation, Delhi

8285. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of evasion of Income-tax by the Executive Director, National Agro Industrial Corporation, Delhi, have been received by the Chairman of Board of Direct-Taxes and Commissioner of Income-tax, New Delhi;

(b) if so, how much amount is alleged to have been evaded and what is the nature of complaints; and

(c) what efforts have been made to detect the evasion and what is the result of the investigations, it made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The gist of the allegations is that Shri Siri Ram Suri, who was the Executive Director of National Agro Industrial Corporation had through certain clandestine transactions made substantial profits, which were not disclosed to the Income-tax Department and that he had acquired number of properties and fixed deposits in the names of his relatives and benamies. The complaint had given details of certain transactions, but did not give any specific information about the total amount on which tax was evaded.

(c) Statutory notices have been issued under the Income-tax Act to Shri Siri Ram Suri as well as the National Agro Industrial Corporation for submission of returns of income and production of books of accounts

and documents for the Assessment Years 1970-71 to 1973-74. Books of accounts and documents of National Agro Industrial Corporation are in the custody of the Central Bureau of Investigation The Income-tax Department is taking necessary action to examine the documents in the custody of C.B.I. and to finalise assessments after conducting necessary enquiries. Action as called for under the law will be taken after the investigations are concluded.

E.C.A.F.E. Meeting held at New Delhi

8286. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations Economic Commission for Asian and the Far East met on the 27th March, 1974 at New Delhi;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) The 30th Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was held in Colombo (Sri Lanka) from 27th March to 6th April, 1974.

(b) The Agenda for the Session is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6838/74].

(c) A statement containing the gist of the resolutions and some of the more important conclusions, decisions and recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6838/1]

Plan to boost export of fruits

8287. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Horticultural Development Council met in Delhi to formulate a plan to boost the export of fruits like banana, apple, mango, citrus fruits and also onions and other items; and

(b) if so, the outcome of this meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes on horticulture development mainly for export purposes have been recommended by this Council for implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan

Cyclone warning system and maritime rescue measures

8288. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the cyclone warning system and maritime rescue measures; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Steps have been taken to improve the cyclone warning system along the east cost by installing four cyclone warning radars at Calcutta, Paradeep, Vishakhapatnam and Madras. Four more such radars are proposed to be installed at Masulipatnam and Karaikal on the east coast and Bombay and Goa on the west coast. Satellite monitoring stations have

set up at the cyclone warning centres at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay with the help of these modern scientific aids, it will be possible to issue accurate warning to ships at sea and the public in the coastal areas.

All air/sea search and rescue operations around the coast are conducted under the overall direction of the Air Force by their aircraft, aircraft under th control of the Civil Aviation Department, ships of the Indian Navy and merchant ships present in the vicinity.

Advisory Council to help small planners

8289. SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance Corporation had decided to constitute an advisory council with a view to helping the small planners;

(b) whether the recommendations of the working group on finance for tea industry have also been accepted; and

(c) if so, the salient features regarding these recommendations and whether they will be applicable to all the plantation crops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Presumably the reference is to small planters.

Yes, Sir; the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has set up an Informal Advisory Committee comprising representatives of Commodity Boards, Government of India, State Governments of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, commercial banks, land development banks and non-official organisations like United Planters Association of Southern India. The Corporation proposes to set up similar units for other areas also.

(b) and (c). The information is contained in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The major recommendations of the Working Group on Finance for Tea Industry set up in September, 1971 by the Reserve Bank of India, relating to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and action taken thereon were as under:

(1) The Working Group had recommended the adoption of a consortium arrangement for parties, who experienced difficulties in meeting security requirements of the institutions providing different types of credit. The tea Estate would form a common security by way of equitable mortgage for all the lending institutions which provide term finance and working finance on a pari passu basis. Where one of the participating institutions is not eligible for refinance, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation should have no objection to sharing the security with that institution.

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has agreed to this recommendation. It has as a matter of policy, decided that it would not insist on any security for refinance provided to the licensed scheduled commercial banks, depending upon the merits of each case. This relaxation would be applicable to tea plantations also.

(2) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation should provide 80 to 94 per cent refinance and in deserving cases even upto 100 per cent of the development loans extended. State Financial Corporation could be made eligiblble for refinance assistance from Agriculturaly Refinance Corporation.

Recently, the Corporation has advised all the eligible institutions operating in the Eastern and North-Eastern region States that it would provide refinance assistance upto 90 per cent of financial assistance in respect of all agricultural schemes including plantation.

In regard to eligibility of the State Financial Corporations for seeking refinance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, it has not been considered necessary to make these Corporations eligible for refinance from Agricultural Refinance Corporation as suggested by the Group.

(3) The other important recommendations pertaining to Agricultural Refinance Corporation relate to the tenure of term loan and moratorium on repayment of Principal to allow for gestation period.

These recommendations are acceptable to the Corporation and in fact Corporation fixes repayment period on the basis of the economics of the scheme as examined by it and due allowance is made for gestation period.

As regards the applicability of these recommendations to all other plantation crops, the Corporation has been adopting a similar approach in regard to other plantation schemes. However, the terms and conditions of its sanctions vary depending on the type of plantation proposed to be developed and the gestation period involved

Pact with North Korea for supply of Urea, Zinc and Mild Steel Billets and Antracite Megnesia Clinker

8290. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether North Korea has agreed to make available to India during the current year, urea, certain vital non-ferrous metals like zinc, mild steel billets and antracite magnesia clinker; and

(b) if so, the broad features regarding the pact as well as the quantity of urea to be imported and its price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Trade Protocol for 1974 between India and Democratic People's Republic of Korea envisages an annual trade turnover of Rs 26 crores.

According to this Protocol, India's main exports to DPRK include textiles, jute manufactures, leather, manganese ore H.P.S., Groundnuts spices wire ropes, ball bearings, tyres and tubes, chemicals etc

Principal items of imports from DPRK are fertilizers, steel products, non-ferrous metals, various chemicals, manganesia clinker, refractories etc.

In accordance with the contract concluded by MMTC, DPRK will supply 20,000 metric tons of Urea at international prices According to the delivery schedule, 10,000 M. Tons will be supplied during July—September 1974 and balance during October—December 1974.

Restrictions put on Foreign Exporters by Nepal

8291. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks were held with Government of Nepal in connection with the restrictions put on foreign exports in Nepal; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The matter regarding the ban imposed by Government of Nepal on foreign firms was discussed in the meeting of the Indo-Nepal Joint Review Committee held in New Delhi from 26th December, 1973 to 4th January, 1974. It was explained by the Nepalese Delegation that His Majesty's Government of Nepal had been taking measures such as canalization of the export of raw jute through the National Trading Ltd. and take over of barter trade in order to reorient and institutionalise the overseas trade of Nepal. The restriction imposed on participation by foreign firms in trade with third countries was basically aimed at providing further impetus to foreign investment and participation in the industrialisation of Nepal. It was reaffirmed by the Nepalese delegation that the new regulations did not in any way affect mutual trade between India and Nepal.

Loss of production in public sector industries in West Bengal

8292. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the production loss suffered by the public sector industries in West Bengal during last three years, year-wise; and

(b) if so, the detail of the assessment and the action taken, unit-wise up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRTY OF FINANCE SHRI K. R GANESH): (a) and (b). The actual production of the Central Government manufacturing units, located in West Bengal, for the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73, as against their capacities is given in the attached statement.

The important steps taken to improve the working of these units are as follows:—

Durgapur Steel Plant, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., and Hindustan Cables Ltd.

The Action Committee on Public Enterprises had examined Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and Hindustan Cables Ltd. and recommended *inter alia* organisational changes, filling up of key vacancies, strengthening of production planning and scheduling, improvement in industrial relations. These recommendations are at various stages of implementation. A similar examination has also been carried out by the Action Committee on Public Enterprises in respect of Durgapur Steel Plant, and the Report of the Committee is being finalised.

National Instrument Ltd.

The Company maintained a steady duction till 1971-72. In 1972-73, the Equipment under its diversification/, expansion programme. Other items of production that have been taken up to improve the viability of the Company are:—

(i) Optic Theodolite, and

(ii) Passive IR Devices.

These have already improved the working of the Company.

Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.

The Company has taken up the pro-increasing trend in the value of production of highly sophisticated Defence Company faced some difficulties due to shortage of imported items like high grade steel castings, machining facilities and power shortage. The Company has taken up various diver-

sification programmes for the manufacture of road rollers, marine diesel engines and installation of foundry, which would increase its capacity utilisation.

Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.

The Government had set up a Techno-Economic Committee to examine the unit in order to suggest measures to make it economically viable. The Committee recommended setting up of two pot arches and also adoption of the Continuous Process Technology for improving production of blanks. Action is being taken to implement these recommendations. As regards the Loans Department the Committee recommended its closure. This is under consideration.

Statement

Production in Public Sector Enterprises located in West Bengal (Unit-wise)

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Installed capacity	Production		
			1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	*Hindustan Steel Ltd.* Durgapur Steel Plant (Thousand Tonnes)	1600	634	700	723
2	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur (Tonnes)	45000	7742	11991	15446
3	*Hindustan Cables Ltd. Rupnarainpur*				
	(i) Dry Core Cables (CKM)	800000	515335	389335	468754
	(ii) Coaxial Cables (TKM)	4000	973	1142	1949
	(iii) Plastic Wire & Cables (CKM)	125000	26309	33762	45463
4	National Instruments Ltd. Jadavpur (Total value of production in Rs. lakhs).		60·7	89·4	106·32
5	Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Calcutta (Rs. lakhs)				
	(i) Ship building	..	560	598	539
	(ii) Ship repairs	..	209	251	241
	(iii) General Engineering	..	491	649	649
	(Total value of production).		1373	1701	1882
6	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Refinery at Haldia (million tonnes).	2·5	(Likely to be commissioned during 1974).		
7	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Durgapur Unit).		Under trial runs.		
8	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur				
	(i) Blanks (M.T.)	300·00	15·93	26·63	62·60
	(ii) Lens (lac pieces)	103·00	1·16	2·20	5·06
9	Modern Bakeries Ltd., Calcutta (Million loaves Nos.)	100	57	86	106

Agreement between Indian Firms and Tanzania for setting up of Plants in Tanzania

8293. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Development Council of Tanzania has entered into collaboration agreements with Atlas Cycles (Sonepat) and Mukand Iron and Steel works, Bombay for setting up plants there;

(b) whether Government have evolved any machinery or mechanism for assisting the Asian and African countries to identify areas where there is a potential for collaboration; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Atlas Cycles (Sonepat) have entered into an agreement with a subsidiary of National Development Corporation, a State Undertaking of Tanzania, for supply of technical know-how and services for setting up bicycle unit. Mukand Iron and Steel Works Ltd., Bombay have proposed a joint venture to set up a mini-steel plant in Tanzania, in collaboration with a subsidiary of National Development Corporation, Tanzania, for which the collaboration parties have finalised a draft agreement;

(b) and (c). The areas of collaboration are identified as a result of visits of businessmen's delegations, market studies by Export Promotional bodies and periodical reports from Indian Missions abroad, on trade opportunities.

Agreement between India and Guyana for setting up factories

8294 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a series of agreements have been signed and negotiations held for industrial cooperation between the private and public sectors in India and Guyana to set up factories for producing goods for sale in the surrounding Caribbean and Latin American countries;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the names of the entrepreneurs in private sector who were a party to these agreements and negotiations;

(c) whether these arrangements will affect our foreign trade; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). While no formal agreements have so far been signed, negotiations have been going on between the Government of Guyana and M/s. Tata Exports Ltd., for setting up of a Cement Plant and a Textile Mill for mixed fabrics in Guyana. India is expected to supply machinery on a deferred payment basis and technical know-how for these plants. The Associated Cement Co. of India has been appointed by the Government of Guyana to carry out a feasibility report for the Cement Plant and a study team from that organisation has already gone to Guyana at the expense of Guyana Government. The team for preparing a feasibility report for the Textile Mill will be sent by Voltas in mid-May. Government of Guyana is also considering setting up of a Leather Industry with Indian collaboration. A feasibility report for this has been prepared by a technical expert sent by Government of India.

(c) No Sir

(d) Does not arise.

Amount of Demurrage paid by S.T.C. during 1972-73

8295 SHRI R. N BARMAN. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of demurrage State Trading Corporation had to pay during the year 1972-73 on account of delay in lifting the various goods from the various ports; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) Rs. 2.78 lakhs.

(b) The S.T.C. had to pay the demurrage on account of late receipt of documents from foreign suppliers/banks, labour agitations/strikes in port and repacking and survey of damaged goods.

काच और शीशे के सामान के एककों के निर्यात लक्ष्य

8296. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या काच और शीशे के सामान के एककों के 1973–74 के अनुमानित लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं किये जा सके है, और

(ख) काच और शीशे के सामान के सम्बन्ध मे 1974–75 केलिए क्या निर्यात लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) 1973–74 (अप्रैल–अक्तूबर 1973 तक, जिसके आकडे उपलब्ध है) के दौरान काच तथा शीशे के सामान के निर्यातों मे वित वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना मे वृद्धि हुई है। आशा है कि वर्ष 1973–74 के लिए निर्धारित 400 लाख रु० का लक्ष्य सभवत पूरा हो जाएगा ।

(ख) वर्ष 1974–75 के लिए काच तथा शीशे के सामान के लिए अन्तिम निर्यात लक्ष्य 440 लाख रु० रखने का सुझाव दिया गया है ।

Export duty on hides and skins

8297. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the export duty on hides, skins and leather both tanned and untanned;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether snake skins and manufactures of leather have also been included; and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESHI) (a) and (b). With effect from 1st January, 1974, the rate of export duty on semi-processed hides and skins, but not including snake skins was raised from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

(c) The effective rate of export duty on snake skins continues to be 10 per cent *ad valorem*. There is no export duty on manufacturese of leather

Voluntary price control and distribution scheme for yarn

8299 SHRI R S. PANDEY
SHRI M SUDARSANAM.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out a 'voluntary price control and distribution scheme' for yarn to be enforced by the Mills and the trade, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) (a) and (b) The Indian Cotten Mills Federation, in consultation with the Taxtile Commissioner have evolved a scheme to hold the price line of yarn and maintain discipline Mills have been instructed by the Federation to maintain yarn prices prevailing on the 28th March, 1974 in all counts and in all forms upto May, 1974 Mills will allow direct lifting by nominees of State Government, Apex Cooperative Societies and State Handloom/Powerloom Corporations The Federation has also agreed to arrange immediate despatches of supplies to such pockets of scarcity as may arise from time to time The Federation has also agreed

that mills, or group of mills, individually or through their Regional Associations, will try to open Depots in important centres of Handloom Concentrations.

Board for filling up vacancies in public sector

8300. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a high level selection board for filling top level vacancies in public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the composition of this board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A High Level Selection Board consisting of four Chief Executives and 4 Secretaries to Government of India has been functioning since 1970 for empanelment of persons for holding top posts in different categories. Government have since decided to discontinue the empanelment procedure and also decided to reconstitute the Selection Board. However, the new Board has not yet been set up. In the meantime the existing High Level Board continues to be utilised for selecting persons for holding specific top posts.

Textile Industries in Orissa

3301. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Orissa has potential for more textile industries and if so, what are the districts where new factories are proposed to be located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Assessment of the potential for setting up new textile units in a State is to be made by the state Government concerned. The Union Government is not aware of any such assessment in the case of Orissa. A proposal for establishing a new spinning unit with 25,000 spindles at Rayagoda in Koraput District has been approved recently. No other proposals have been received for setting up cotton textile mills in the State.

Foreign tours by I.T.D.C. officials

8302. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of India Tourism Development Corporation in regard to sending their officers abroad on tour;

(b) whether a batch of officers was sent abroad in the last quarter of 1973, and they were accompanied not only by their wives but their children also;

(c) if so, what official purpose was served by the family and children accompanying officers abroad and who had sanctioned their tours; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to check such wasteful expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) India Tourism Development Corporation send their officers abroad on tour mainly for the following purposes:

(i) to attend travel trade conferences, meetings seminars and conventions;

(ii) to participate in training programmes organised by the International Union of official travel organisations or similar agencies; and

(iii) for study/sales promotion/ selection of equipment for existing hotels or new projects.

(b) to (d). Two officers were sent abroad on tour during the last quarter of 1973. Neither was accompanied by his wife or children.

Construction of I.T.D.C. Headquarters building

8303. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has hired so many buildings at exhorbitant rents at many places in Delhi for running its Headquarters;

(b) whether bifurcation of Headquarters at a number of places is conducive to inefficiency among the employees and hindrance in the smooth running of the Corporation;

(c) if so, what action the ITDC Management has so far been taking to centralise its Headquarters at one central place in Delhi; and

(d) what is the target date by which the ITDC will be in a position to centralise its Headquarters at a central place and in its own building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) India Tourism Development Corporation has hired accommodation in three buildings in Delhi for its headquarters. The rent varies from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 3.00 per square foot per month.

(b) to (d). This is not conducive to efficiency and the Corporation has examined the economics of surrendering the existing accommodation at three places and taking accommodation at one place. It has found that for hiring equivalent accommodation, it has to pay much higher rent. The Corporation has also considered the question of constructing its own building but, the proposal has not materialised due to difficulty in getting a suitable plot of land and due to the constraint of resources.

E.E.C. Import Order

8305. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether E.E.C. has placed a big order for Indian iron ore;

(b) if so, to what extent India's prospects for becoming iron ore supplier have been improved; and

(c) what is the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). E. E. C Countries have placed an order on M.M.T.C. for supply of 16 lakh tonnes of iron ore valued at about Rs. 7.88 crores for shipment during September, 1973 to May, 1975. As a result of this newly acquired market, India's prospects as supplier of iron ore to it have considerably improved.

Loan advanced by Nationalised Banks to Small Farmers and Industrialists in Himachal Pradesh

8306. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount loaned to small farmers and industrialists during the last six months by the nationalised banks in the State of Himachal Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Agricultural advances made by the public sector banks to farmers in Himachal Pradesh with land holdings upto 5 acres (constituting small farmers) and outstanding at the end of March, 1973* (*latest available*) were Rs. 8.15 lakhs.

Advances provided to small scale industries in Himachal Pradesh by the public sector banks as at the end of September, 1973* (*latest available*) were Rs. 65.79 lakhs.

Talks held between Indian and Malaysian Bankers regarding setting up of Joint Ventures

8307. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently any talks between Indian and Malaysian Bankers were held in New Delhi to explore the possibilities of setting up of joint ventures; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Honourable Member has in mind the recent visit of the Chairman of the United Asian Bank Berhad, Kuala Lumpur in March, 1974. He had discussions with a few Indian bankers on various matters of mutual interest including a general discussion on the fields in which Indian entrepreneurs could collaborate in the setting up of industries in Malaysia.

Flying Clubs

8308. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed an expert committee to determine the actual cost of a flying club;

(b) whether alongwith the expansion of the Civil Aviation, the importance of flying clubs have also increased; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the efficiency of these flying clubs?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) A committee was appointed by the Director General of Civil Aviation, on 12-12-1973 to assess the present operating costs of flying and gliding clubs.

(b) The flying clubs provide subsidized *ab-initio* training up to private Pilot's Licence level.

(c) The efficiency of the flying clubs is under continuous review and steps are taken for improvement consistent with resources.

Export of Semi Processed Hides and Skins

8309. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the semi-processed hides and skins do not earn more foreign exchange as compared to finished leather goods of the same volume when exported; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to stop the export of semi-processed hides and skins, altogether?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) It is correct that export earning for finished leathar and leather goods are higher than in the case of the same volume of semi-finished leather.

(b) Government has placed quantitative restrictions on the export of semi-processed hides and skins, with a view to progressively reducing their exports and to exporting finished leather and leather goods in lieu thereof.

Market Borrowing of States

8310. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a set policy towards the open market borrowing of States;

(b) whether it has any relation to the open market borrowing of the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Market borrowings are allocated to States after taking into account the prevailing market conditions, the needs of the States and the maturity of outstanding loans.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement made by Ministers of Kerala regarding Credit Squeeze Imposed by RBI

8311. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by Ministers of Kerala Government that the recent credit squeeze imposed by the Reserve Bank of India has adversely affected many traditional industries in Kerala;

(b) whether Government have considered difficulties posed by Kerala's traditional sector; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to redress their difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The Chief Minister of Kerala in a communication addressed to the Finance Minister had, *inter alia*, urged for a review of the credit policy so as to ensure availability of adequate credit to small scale and export oriented industries in Kerala. The Reserve Bank has already advised the banks to ensure that the credit requirements of priority sectors, including all small scale industries and exports are adequately met. Towards this objective the small scale industries covered by the credit guarantee scheme have been exampted by the Reserve Bank from the requirements of increased margins. Smaller units having limits totalling less than Rs. 2 lakhs from a bank have also been exempted from stipulations regarding minimum interest rate. In order to ensure that export promotion activity does not, in any way, suffer because of credit restraint, the Reserve Bank has exempted this sector from the quantitative ceiling on credit expansion during the current busy season and has provided somewhat increased refinance facilities.

Inclusion of Varkala and Ezhimala in the List of New Tourist Centres

8312. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include Varkala and Ezhimala in the list of new tourist centres to be sanctioned in Kerala;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard;

(c) whether any survey in the matter was made by the officers in Varkala and Ezhimala about the possibilities of tourist centre; and

(d) whether any report has been submitted by the officers and if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Due to constraint on resources and other priorities, it is not proposed to take up any schemes in the Central Sector at Varkala and Ezhimala.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No survey was either taken up or sponsored by the Department of Tourism.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Sugar through S.T.C.

8313. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to route all future exports of sugar through State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether State Trading Corporation is fully equipped to take this extra burden?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The exports of sugar have now been decided to be handled by the S.T.C.

(b) The S.T.C. has developed expertise in international trading and can secure favourable prices for export commodities including sugar, and help arrange for shipments in a coordinated manner together with other commodities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Import of Cotton from U.S.S.R.

8314. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton imported from U.S.S.R. in 1973-74 and the cost thereof;

(b) the quantity out of this which has remained unsold to the indigenous buyers consumers and its value; and

(c) whether more cotton is to be imported from U.S.S.R. and other countries during 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Between 1-3-73 and 31-1-374, about 38000 bales of Russian cotton were received at Bombay Port in pursuance of the Indo-USSR Cotton Conversion Deal 1972. This was part of the consignment of 20,000 metric tonnes of cotton which was to be sent to India for conversion and re-export in the form of fabrics. The national c.i.f. price of this cotton amounted to about Rs. 40 crores.

(b) About 6,600 bales of this cotton valued at about Rs. 1.42 crores at current prices have remained unsold.

(c) The import programme for cotton year 1974-75 is still under formulation.

Plan to Boost Exports to West Asian Countries by S T C.

8315. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has drawn up a plan for a major export effort to the West Asian countries to meet the mounting oil imports bill;

(b) if so, the names of the items, the extent of increase in the value of items to be exported and the names of the countries to which these items would be exported; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The items to be exported are:—

Cement, Basmati Rice, Sugar, Textiles, Jute goods and Spices

These items will be exported to the following West Asian countries —

Iran, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi, Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Arab Republic of Egypt, Yemen Arab Republic, Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A substantial increase in foreign exchange earnings is expected though it is not possible to indicate the extent of increase in the value of export at present.

Strike by Employees of S.B.I. in Bihar

8316. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA.
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the State Bank of India in Bihar went on strike on the 2nd April, 1974 throughout the State;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a strike; and

(c) the result of the judicial enquiry about the death of two employees as a result of firing by police at Hazaribagh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has reported that when an employee of the bank at Hazaribagh branch was stopped on 31-3-1974 by the Police armed guard posted at the branch from entering the building through the side-passage, verbal exchanges took place between the police guard and the members of the staff Following this the police guard is reported to have resorted to firing as a result of which two employees of bank died and another was hospitalized. The Award staff in the various branches of State Bank of India in Bihar observed strike on 2nd April, 1974 in protest against the firing

(c) The State Bank of India has reported that the State Government has ordered a judicial inquiry into the matter, and that the enquiry has not yet commenced.

Setback to Foreign Trade of India

8317. SHR NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per provisional estimates, the foreign trade of India would suffer a setback of Rs. 119 crores during the period ending January, 1974;

(b) if so, the main reasons for such a setback keeping in view the fact that during the corresponding period in 1972-73, the trade gained Rs. 164 crores; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to encourage the foreign trade and make good the loss in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The faster rate of increase in imports than in exports resulted in the adverse balance of trade during April—January, 1973-74. The main reasons for larger imports is the substantial increase in imports of essential items like food grains, crude oil and petroleum products, non-ferrous metals, machinery and equipment, fertilisers etc. Higher import prices also added to the import bill.

(c) It has been the Government's constant endeavour to increase exports from the country to the maximum extent possible and also to do away with imports of all un-essential items and encourage substitution of imported items by larger domestic production of identical goods and thereby check/reduce the adverse balance of trade.

Increase in Rates of Interest on Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits

8318. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India have increased the rates of interest on savings accounts and fixed deposits of scheduled banks in the country;

(b) if so, the expected rise in deposits in the banks as a result of such incentive;

(c) the extent to which such an incentive would help in unearthing black money in the country; and

(d) the extent to which such deposits would provide relief in the matter of Income-tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) it is difficult to assess the likely increase in deposits with banks as a result of the higher deposit rates as the increase in deposits would depend upon a large number of factors such as the growth of incomes, price stability, the yields on other financial assets etc. However, it is envisaged that the increase in return on deposits, particularly the increase in the rate on savings deposits would encourage savings and provide incentive to the public to invest their funds to a relatively larger extent in saving accounts and term deposits for longer periods.

(c) The relationship between black money and the return on deposits cannot be established. It would, however, seem that an increase of the present order would not have any significant impact on unearthing black money.

(d) Interest on bank deposits together with dividend of shares of joint

stock companies and income accruing from units sold by the Unit Trust of India enjoy income tax rebate upto a total amount of Rs. 3,000. Consequently, to the extent to which the interest received on bank deposits falls within this total amount, it would provide relief to the depositors from income-tax.

Wasteful Competition among Nationalised Banks

8319. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to eliminate wasteful competition among the fourteen nationalised banks and infuse coordination among them; and

(b) whether any common cadre of officers for all the nationalised banks is contemplated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) There is only a limited scope for competition amongst the nationalised banks because, firstly, rates of interest paid by them on various kinds of deposits, in accordance with the directives issued in that behalf by the Reserve Bank of India, are the same; and secondly, because they cannot lend at rates of interest lower than the minimum lending rates prescribed by the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has also issued instructions to all scheduled commercial Banks (including the nationalised banks) that they should not take over from one another, credit limits (by way of loans/overdrafts/cash credits/bills); or term loans aggregating Rs 25 lakhs or over, without prior consultation with the bank/s which have presently granted such credit limits/term loans and without prior clearance from the Reserve Bank. The branch expansion programmes of all the banks are regulated/approved by the Reserve Bank and at rural and semi-urban centres where not more than one office of the nationalised banks might generally be functioning, there is no scope for any wasteful competition. The competition amongst the nationalised banks is, thus, limited mainly to the sphere of quality of banking services, introduction of new types of services and the scale of service charges.

The Reserve Bank of India keeps a watch over the functioning of the nationalised banks with a view to *inter-alia*, coordinating their activities particularly in the matter of adopting standardised policies for lending and toning up functional efficiency on uniform lines so as to ensure elimination of wasteful competition amongst them. District Consultative Committees under the leadership of the "Lead Bank" of the district concerned and the Regional Consultative Committees comprising representatives of various banks, officials of the Central Government, the State Governments, and the Reserve Bank serve as useful forums for mutual consultation, exchange of information and coordination amongst banks. Periodical meetings of the Chief Executives of public sector banks are held by the Finance Minister to discuss matters of common interest and to ensure concerted action in different matters of policy involving public interest.

(b) A Committee set up by Government, under the Chairmanship of Prof. V. R. Pillai, for standardisation of scales of pay, allowances and perquisites of officers in the 14 nationalised banks has *inter alia*, been asked to enquire into and make recommendations on the principles that should govern the question of transferability of senior staff amongst the various nationalised banks. The report of the Committee has not yet been received.

Branches of Indian Banks Abroad

8320. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Indian banks that are operating abroad in areas and countries with considerable population of Indian origin; and

(b) what is the response by way of deposits from persons of Indian origin and Indian nationals abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Indian Commercial Banks had, on 31st March, 1974, 56 branches operating in 13 different countries as indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the country	Number of branches
1.	Fiji	8
2.	Guyana	2
3.	Hong Kong	4
4.	Japan	2
5.	Kenya	9
6.	Maldive Islands	1
7.	Mauritius	5
8.	Sikkim	1
9.	Singapore	6
10.	Sri Lanka	3
11.	Thailand	1
12.	U.K.	13
13.	U.S.A.	1
	Total	56

(b) As banks do not maintain statistics regarding deposits, etc., on the basis of nationality, it is not possible to give this information.

Circuit Houses, Inspection Bungalows and Travellers Lodges owned by Central and State Governments

8321. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Circuit Houses, Inspection Bungalows and Travellers Bungalows owned by the Central and State Governments in the country;

(b) how many out of the above, are for restricted use by special classes and categories like Government Servants and Ministers and how many open to public; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to remove the above classification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION [DR. (SMT.) SAROJINI MAHISHI]: (a) to (c). A list of hotels motels, travellors' lodges, etc., owned and run by the India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking under this Ministry and the Department of Tourism, is enclosed. They are open to the public and their use is not restricted to any special class.

Information regarding the circuit houses, inspection and travellers' bungalows owned by the State Governments and the various Departments of the Central Government is not readily available.

Statement

Names of establishments operated by the India Tourism Development Corporation

	Location	*Type of accommodation*
1.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad Hotel.
2.	Bangalore	Hotel Ashoka.
3.	Bharatpur	Travellers Lodge.
4.	Bhuvaneshwar	"
5.	Bijapur	"
6.	Bodhgaya	"
7.	Hassan	Hassan Motel.
8.	Jammu	Jammu Motel.
9.	Kanchipuram	Travellers Lodge
10.	Khajuraho	Khajuraho Motel.
11.	Konarak	Travellers Lodge.
12.	Kovalam	Kovalam Palace Hotel Kovalm Grove Cottages.
13.	Kulu	Travellers Lodge.
14.	Kushinagar	"
15.	Madurai	"
16.	Mahabalipuram	" Shore Cottages.
17.	Manali	Travellers Lodge.
18.	Mandu	"
19.	New Delhi	Ashoka Hotel. Akbar Hotel Qutab Hotel. Janpath Hotel Lodhi Hotel. Ranjit Hotel.
20.	Sanchi	Travellers Lodge.
21.	Thanjavur	"
22.	Tiruchirapalli	"
23.	Udaipur	Laxmi Villas Palace Hotel.
24.	Varanasi	I.T.D.C.'s Hotel.

Introduction of New Services by Indian Airlines

8322. SHRI B. V. NAIK. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether in the matter of introduction of new Indian Airlines Services, preference is proposed to be given to areas not linked by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Existing surface communications are one of the criteria considered in planning new services. However, in the context of the recent steep increase in the price of aviation fuel the Corporation is not likely to open many new station in the foreseeable future.

Assistance given by IDBI to States

8323. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of assistance given by the Industrial Development Bank of India to each State during year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The required information is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Rupees in lakhs

State	Financial Assistance	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	757*	640*
2. Assam	853	645
3. Bihar	857	678
4. Gujarat	2186	2397
5. Haryana	399*	234*
6. Himachal Pradesh	82*	40*
7. Jammu and Kashmir	20*	16*
8. Karnataka	1161*	1017*
9. Kerala	313*	390*
10. Madhya Pradesh	325	302
11. Maharashtra	3835	2649
12. Manipur	..	..
13. Meghalaya	13	5
14. Nagaland	..	45
15. Orissa	419	202
16. Punjab	732*	409*
17. Rajasthan	474*	326*
18. Tamil Nadu	2093*	1805*
19. Tripura	..	..
20. Uttar Pradesh	1198*	867*
21. West Bengal	2931	742
22. Union Territories	514	487
Total	19162	13896

NOTE 1. Financial assistance includes direct loans, guarantees, underwriting refinance, rediscounting, direct loans for export and refinance of export credit.

2.* Amount of refinance assistance included in the total assistance relate to 11 months only from April 1973 to February, 1974.

3. Figures are exclusive of subscriptions to shares and bonds of financial institutions.

4. Disbursement relate to sanctions during 1973-74 as well as in previous years.

Ordinance issued by Bangladesh regarding properties left over during Pakistan Regime

8324 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Bangladesh Government have issued two ordinances related to properties of the migrants left in Bangladesh during Pakistani regime,

(b) whether one of the ordinance relates to properties declared as 'Enemy properties',

(c) if so, whether this matter will be taken up with the Bangladesh Government;

(d) whether such step will enable Government to decide the issues related to granting of ex-gratia compensation to the former East Pakistan refugees, and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) The Bangladesh Government have issued the following two ordinances

1 The Enemy property (Continuance of Emergency provisions) (Repeal) Ordinance 1974 Ordinance No IV of 1974

2 The Vested and Non-Resident property (Administration) Ordinance 1974 Ordinance No V of 1974

(b) Yes Sir

(c) to (e) These matters will be taken up with the Bangladesh Government at the appropriate time

Arrears of Taxes

8325 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the latest figure about arrears of Income-tax till 1973-74,

(b) figures about arrears of other taxes, like Wealth-tax, Estate duty and Excise duties for the same period;

(c) whether Government have made any calculation about the total amount of arrears of various taxes payable to the Central Government,

(d) if so, facts thereabout, and

(e) the number of cases instituted in 1973-74 for realisation of arrear of taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) to (d) The amount of gross and net arrears of direct taxes as on 31st December 1973, are as follows —

(In crores of Rupees)

	Gross Arrears	Net Arrears
Income Tax .	714 10	527 43
Wealth Tax	25 17	19 89
Estate Duty .	15 89	9 04
Gift Tax .	3 91	2 47
TOTAL	762 07	558 83

The amounts of arrears of Customs and Central Excise duties as on 31st December 1973 are as under —

(In crores of Rupees)

Customs Duty . . .	0 57
Central Excise Duty	78 68
TOTAL	79 25

(e) The respectiv laws provide for various steps for realisation of arrears, such as initiation of penalty proceedings, issue of recovery certificates, detention of goods awaiting clearance, attachment and sale of properties, detention in civil prison, deductions from amounts due to the party, certificate action, prosecution in a court etc.

Proceedings for realisation of arrears of taxes can be started in the various ways enumerated above depending upon the circumstances of each case The number of such proceedings would be very large and collection of data in regard to all such cases would take a long time. Information can, however, be collected and furnished in respect of any specific category of cases, if so desired.

Realisation of Income-tax from individuals/companies above Rs. 50 thousand

8326. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the numbers of persons and companies from whom Income-tax over rupees fifty thousand was realised during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Statistics regarding persons and companies from whom Income-tax over Rs. 50,000 was realised during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 are not readily available For collecting this information it would be necessary to go through the individual files of an enormously large number of assessees which will take considerable time. However information regarding the total number of individuals and companies assessed to income-tax during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 is as under:—

Financial Year	No. of companies	No. of individuals
1971-72 . . .	30,128	25,68,947
1972-73 . . .	30,797	26,92,100

The number of persons who pay Income-tax of over one lakh of rupees per year may, on a rough estimate, well exceed 6,500.

Seminar Organised by Indian Investment Centre

8327. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Investment Centre had organised a seminar on expert promotion on the 19th April, 1974

(b) if so, subjects discussed in the seminar; and

(c) the outcome of discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Indian Investment Centre had organised a Seminar on Export Promotion on the 19th and 20th April, 1974 in New Delhi.

(b) The subjects discussed fall under the following three main heads:

(1) Policy and procedures for export-oriented industries;

(2) Identification and assessment of products and services for exports during the Fifth Plan period; and

(3) Dynamic strategy for exports during the Fifth Plan.

(c) For accelerating exports the Seminar had made various recommendations including:

(a) Doubling of the target for growth in exports during the Fifth plan from 7.6 to 15 per per annum;

(b) The setting up of an Export-Import Bank, an Export In-

centives Commission, Export Zones on the lines of the Santa Cruz Zone and study Team to find out the comparative disavantages suffered by our existing and new exporting units *vis-a-vis* their competitors in other countries.

(c) Duty free entry of imports under export replenishment schemes,

(d) Tax credit certificates to exporters in lieu of the present cash assistance,

(e) Selective restraint on consumption of articles having export potential,

(f) Collection, processing and dissemination of marketing information amongst the exporting and export-ordiented production units; and

(g) Cover to exporters against adverse par value changes in currencies of other countries.

Increase in Export of Engineering goods

8328. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken by his Ministry to expand the export of engineering goods; and

(b) if so, whether a special strategy was being worked out in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) Following steps are being taken on continuous basis to promote exports of engineering goods:—

1. Provision of imported raw material to registered exporters;

2. Supply of indigenous raw material like steel and alumainium on priority;

3. Organising of bulk imports of certain raw materials by Public sector agencies for export fabrication;

4 The Trade Development Authority has been entrusted with the task of promoting export production and overseas marketing of certain selected commodities;

5. The projects and Equipment Corporation is enlarging its activities to increase the export of engineering goods;

6. Compensatory support is allowed on exports of selected products to develop marketing competence and to neutralise the disadvantages inherant in the present stage of development of the country;

7. Drawback of customs and Central Excise duties as also concessional railway freight is allowed on a number of export products;

8. In addition to the above Engineering Export Promotion Council has been taking the following steps on continuing basis;

Sending out trade delegations and study teams, conduct of market surveys abroad, dissemination of information of trade interest amongst exporters, participation in international exhibition and trade fairs etc.

9. To coordinate requirement of shipping, regional committees have been set up consisting of representatives of Shipping Corporation, Engineering Export Promotion Council and Ministry of Commerce.

(b) Special emphasis is being laid on (i) the value added content of exports and (ii) optimum utilisation of GSP advantages for engineering products and (iii) diversification of products and destinations, and a strategy meshing in short delivery items and Project and Turnkey equipment with long term delivery is being implemented.

Import/Export by Nepal

8329. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has sought India's help in its exports and imports of essential commodities;

(b) whether any talks were held on the 27th December, 1973 in Delhi in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad features of the agreement reached?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The third meeting of the Indo-Nepal Joint Review Committee was held in New Delhi from 26th December, 1973 to 4th January, 1974. The Committee discussed matters relating to transit facilities for Nepal's trade with third countries, provision of warehousing facilities at Calcutta Port, refund of excise duties on Indian exports to Nepal, supply of essential commodities to Nepal, the ban imposed by Nepal on foreign firms trading with third countries, deflection of Indian goods to third countries via Nepal, etc.

Improvement in efficiency in nationalised Banks

8330. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made to improve relations between the management and the employees of the nationalised banks to improve efficiency;

(b) whether management of the nationalised banks have already started dialogue with trade unions to improve efficiency; and

(c) if so, outcome of the dialogue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) Union management relations in the nationalised banks are constantly kept under review in the periodical meetings that take place between the Management and Unions in these banks. Improvement in efficiency in the banks has always been kept in view in these discussions and the experience of the nationalised banks has generally been that the response of the Unions has been encouraging.

Credit restraint measures of Reserve Bank of India

8331. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India's credit restraint measures in the current busy seasons have halted the galloping monetary expansion;

(b) whether the expansion in commercial Bank credit between September, 1973 and February, 1974 was of the order of Rs. 786 crores; and

(c) how much was on account of public food procurement operations and how much on account of export credit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that during the current busy season so far (end October 1973 to end-March, 1974) the increase in the money supply has been of the order of 8.3 per cent compared to that of 13 per cent during the corresponding period of 1972-73.

(b) and (c). The expansion of credit extended by scheduled commercial banks between end -September 1973 and end-February, 1973 amounted to Rs 786 crores of which the public food procurement operations and exports accounted for Rs. 110 crores and Rs. 127 crores respectively.

Step to check Smuggling on Kerala Coast

8333. SHRI K P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state.

(a) whether the facilities for effective checking of smuggling on Kerala Coast are inadequate,

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the situation; and

(c) the total number of cases of smuggling registered and goods seized there during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) and (b). The Cochin Customs and Central Excise Collectorate which is concerned with anti-smuggling work in Kerala has been provided with confiscated launches, vehicles, arms and ammunition, and other equipment to assist them in their preventive work The position is kept under constant review. Anti-smuggling staff is being strengthened. Orders for high speed boats have been placed A wireless communication net-work is being established

(c) Total number of cases of smuggling registered and value of goods seized during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 in the Customs & Central Excise Collectorate Cochin are as under:

Year	No. of cases registered	Approximate value o goods seized
1971 . . .	456	Rs. 77 lakhs
1972 . . .	643	Rs. 54 lakhs
1973 . . .	754	Rs. 63 lakhs

Contract for supply of newsprit with a firm in Canada by S.T.C.

8334 SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newsprint supply position through the State Trading Corporation is likely to improve substantially in the second half of the current year;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation has signed any new contracts for supply of newsprint with a Canadian firm; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) to (c). The S T C has the following purchase contracts for 1,46 060 metric tonnes of newsprint for delivery in 1974:

	M.T
1. Canada—New contracts .	38,000
2. Canada—Old contracts .	28,860
3. U.S.S.R.	45,000
4. Bangla Desh	12,500
5. Seannews—Old Contracts .	11,000
6. Finnish Paper Mills—1973-74 contracts	5,000
7. Czechoslovakia—1973 contracts	5,700
	1,46,060

In addition the S.T.C., is negotiating with M/s. Domtar, Canada for the supply of 5000 M/Ts (to be increased to 15,000 M/Ts at Seller's option) for shipping during 1974. The Corporation has also contracted with International Paper Sales, Canada for supply of 500/700 tonnes of Roto Newsprint for delivery during April-May, 1974.

Token strike by Insurance Employees of Ahmedabad

8335 SHRI P M MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Insurance employees of Ahmedabad went on a token strike in the month of March, 1974 to press their demands of wages and service conditions;

(b) whether they also observed 2nd April as a protest day;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to meet their demands; and

(d) the reasons for delay in accepting their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The National Union of General Insurance Employees had given a call for observance of 2nd April as a protest day but subsequently withdrew it.

(c) and (d). The scheme for rationalisation of scales of pay and other terms and conditions of the service of these employees is receiving the attention of the Government.

रुपये का मूल्य और इसका आय कर सीमा, भविष्य निधि और बीमा पालिसियों पर प्रभाव

8336. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1950–1960, 1970 में और इस समय में भारतीय मण्डियों में रुपये का तुलनात्मक मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) रुपये का मूल्य कम होने का आयकर की सीमा, भविष्य निधि और बीमा पालिसियों पर अलग-अलग कितना और क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री क० आर० गणेश) : (क) किसी विशेष समय में मुद्राओं के आन्तरिक मूल्य को आमतौर से उपभोक्ता मूल्यों के सूचकाकों की सापेक्षता के अनुसार मापा जाता है। 1949 को आधार वर्ष मानकर उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के आधार पर रुपये का क्रय मूल्य 1950 में 99.0 पैसे, 1960 में 80.6 पैसे, 1970 में 44 6 पैसे और फरवरी, 1974 में 30.8 पैसे आंका गया था।

(ख) और (ग) सामान्य भविष्य निधि और बीमा पालिसियों के जरिए आमतौर से लम्बी अवधियों के लिए बचत की जाती हैं और इस कारण उनके वास्तविक मूल्य में घट-बढ़ होना अनिवार्य है। यद्यपि रुपये के मूल्य में कमी होने से बचतों के साधनों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता, फिर भी सरकार ने कई उपायों से रुपये की क्रय शक्ति की कमी के प्रभाव को प्रतिसन्तुलित करने का प्रयत्न किया है।

वित्त विधेयक, 1974 में आयकर के लिए छूट की सीमा बढ़ाने के लिए हाल में किया गया प्रस्ताव और करों के दर के ढांचे में किया गया नया संशोधनों, जिससे कर में राहत मिली है, इसी प्रकार का उपाय है। इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य राज्य सम्बन्धी और वित्तीय उपाय भी चल रहे है। जिनमें अन्य उपायों के साथ ये उपाय शामिल है जैसे भविष्य निधियों और बीमा पालिसियों के माध्यम से की जाने वाली स्वीकृत बचतों को एक निर्धारित सीमा तक आयकर से मुक्त रखना, भविष्य निधियों में एकत्रित रकमों के ब्याज को बढ़ाना और ग्रेच्युटी तथा पेंशन के लाभों के सम्बन्ध में अधिक उदारता बरतना आदि।

मारुति के डायरेक्टरों को जारी किये गये आयात लाइसेंस

8337. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मारुति लिमिटेड के उन डायरेक्टरों, उच्चतम अधिकारियों तथा 1000 रुपये अथवा इससे अधिक के अंशधारियों के नाम क्या है, और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उनमें से प्रत्येक को दिये गये आयात लाइसेंसों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) मैसर्स मारुति लिमिटेड में शेयर पूंजी के रूप में 1000 रु० अथवा उससे अधिक के अंशधारियों तथा डायरेक्टरों के नामों के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी। सरकार को मैसर्स मारुति लिमिटेड के उच्च अधिकारियों के नामों की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) आयात लाइसेंसों के ब्यौरे, आयात निर्यात के मुख्य नियन्त्रक द्वारा जारी की जाने वाली वीकली बुलिटिन्स आफ इंडस्ट्रीयल लाइसेंसिस, इंपोर्ट लाइसेंसिस एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिस में प्रकाशित किए जाते है जिनकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

Representation received from small farmers and traders regarding credit squeeze policy of RBI

8338. SHRI N SHIVAPPA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether he had received representations from the small farmers and traders regarding RBI credit squeeze policy; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). While the main stress in the Reserve Bank's current credit policy is on overall restraint on credit creation, the Reserve Bank has at the same time emphasized to the banks the need for giving due importance to priority sector lending including lending to such categories as farmers and small traders. Despite this emphasis, there have been occasional references from various quarters pointing out that certain aspects of the credit policy such as increased margins, increased interest rates etc. create problems. Matters of this type are under continuous study of the Reserve Bank for devising such remdial actions as might be considered necessary.

Supply of Cardamom from Sri Lanka

8339. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Sri Lanka have asked for the supply of Cardamom seedlings;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Ceylon Government are a competitor in marketing of cardamom; and

(c) if so, the policy of Government in this regard and whether seedlings would be supplied without a trade agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No request has been received in the recent past from Sri Lanka Government for supply of Cardamom seedlings. However, a request has been received recently by Cardamom Board from one of the brokers in Cochin for a licence to export 1 kg. of Cardamom seeds to Sri Lanka for supply to Sri Lanka State Plantation Corporation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Individual requests from foreign countries for supply of cardamom seedlings will be considered on merits taking into account the quantity involved and the purpose.

Pooled marketing of Cardamom

8340. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cardamom Board has passed a resolution for having a pooled marketing of Cardamom;

(b) whether Government have approved the proposal and if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Since the proposal for Pooled Marketing involves a radical change in the policy, Government are examining the same in all its aspects in the light of various representations received.

आय-कर अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप

8341. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973 के दौरान कितने आयकर अधिकारी भ्रष्टाचार के अपराधी पाये गये; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). 1973 में दो अधिकारियों को भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों के लिए दोषी पाया गया है । वे मुअत्तिल रहे है । उनमे से एक को अपराधी ठहराया गया है और विशेष न्यायाधीश, दिल्ली द्वारा उसे 3 वर्ष के कठोर कारावास की सजा दी गई और 18,000 रु० का जुर्माना किया गया । दूसरे अधिकारी को दोषी ठहराया गया है और अतिरिक्त विशेष न्यायाधीश, अहमदाबाद द्वारा उसे एक वर्ष के कठोर कारावास और 2000 रु० के जुर्माने की सजा दी गई अथवा जुर्माने की रकम की अदायगी नही किये जाने पर छः महीने की और सजा दी गई । दोनों

अधिकारियो ने अपने दोषी ठहराये जाने और सजा दिये जाने के विरुद्ध अपीले दायर की हैं। अपीलो के फैसलो की प्रतीक्षा है।

दो अन्य ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जिनके विरुद्ध लगाये गये भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपो को जाच अधिकारियो द्वारा विभागीय कार्यवाही मे सही ठहराया गया था लेकिन अनुशासनिक प्राधिकारी न अन्तिम आदेश नही दिये थे।

उसी वर्ष के दौरान इसी प्रकार के आरोपो पर 12 अन्य अधिकारियो के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है।

Export of Rice through S T C. during 1974

8342 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has asked States to chalk out a programme for stepping up production of rice; and

(b) if so, how much rice is expected to be exported during 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity to be exported will depend upon market conditions

Freezing of prices of essential commodities

8343 SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged by the Delhi Merchants Association to freeze the prices of all the essential goods and consumer items;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) to (c). Government are not aware of the existence of any such body as the Delhi Merchants Association. However, suggestions in regard to price policy (including suggestions to freeze prices) are received from interested parties from time to time While Government recognise the need to protect the interests of consumers by restricting price increases to the minimum, a price freeze is not considered feasible as account has to be taken of possible changes in the costs of production and/or distribution.

Trade partnership between India and Poland

8344 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Poland is India's recent largest trading partner in East Europe, and

(b) whether the representatives of two countries met in New Delhi in December, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE). (a) Poland is our second largest trading partner, next to USSR, in the East European region.

(b) A Polish trade delegation visited India in December 1973 to prepare the trade plan for the year 1974. This plan envisages a total trade turn-over of about Rs. 2000 million between the two countries during 1974.

Uniformity in rates of Central and States Sales Tax

8345. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments are opposed to exempting foodgrains and fertilisers from Sales Tax;

(b) whether States have represented that uniformity should prevail in the State and Central Sales Tax rates; and

(c) if so, Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In the joint meeting of the four Regional Councils for Sales tax held on 1st and 2nd January, 1974, the question regarding sales-tax on foodgrains and fertilisers was discussed. In view of the need for raising additional resources and sales tax being the only flexible source of revenue to the States, the State Governments did not agree to the inclusion of foodgrains in the list of goods of special importance to inter-State trade or commerce or to exempt fertilisers from the levy of such tax.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Central Sales tax is levied on inter-State sales of goods and is complementary to the levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods within a State The question of having a uniformity in the rates of the two taxes does not, therefore, arise.

Tiger Sanctuaries in India

8346. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sanctuaries where tigers are preserved in India, State-wise; and

(b) the number of tourists who visited those sanctuaries during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b) Under the "Project Tiger" programme, following 9 Sanctuaries have been selected for breeding, preservation and protection of the tiger:—

Name of the sanctuary	State
1. Melghat . .	Maharashtra
2. Palamau . .	Bihar
3. Bandipur . .	Karnataka
4. Kanha National Park	Madhya Pradesh
5. Simlipal . .	Orissa
6. Ranthambor .	Rajasthan
7. Sunderbans .	West Bengal
8. Corbett National Park.	Uttar Pradesh
9. Manas Wild Life Sanctuary.	Assam

In addition to the above sanctuaries, tigers are protected in whichever sanctuary they occur. The exact number of tourists visiting these sanctuaries during 1973-74 is not yet available.

Agreement for supply of Newsprint in 1974-75

8347. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with foreign companies for the supply of newsprint to India in the near future, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the supplies to be received in 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The S.T.C. has the following purchase contracts for 1,46,060 metric tonnes of newsprint for delivery in 1974:—

	M.T.
1. Canada—New Contracts .	38,000
2. Canada—Old Contracts .	28,860
3. U.S.S.R	45,000
4. Bangla-desh . . .	12 500
5 Scannews—Old Contracts .	11,000
6. Finnish Paper Mills—1973-74 contracts	5,000
7. Czechoslovakia—1973 contracts	5,700
	1 46,060

In addition the S T.C. has finalised contract with Bangladesh for supply of 7000 tonnes of newsprint during June—September 1974 and with International Paper Sales, Canada for supply of 500 700 tonnes of Roto newsprint during April-May, 1974. The Corporation is also negotiating with M/s Domtar, Canada for supply of 5000 M/Ts of newsprint (to be increased to 15,000 M/Ts at Seller's option) or shipment during 1974.

Implementation of I.T.D.C. projects during Fourth Plan

8348. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the major projects taken up by the India Tourism Development Corporation during the Fourth Five Year Plan. State-wise,

(b) the projects that have been implemented upto-date, and

(c) the projects that are yet to be completed together with reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). Major projects of ITDC included in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the position regarding their implementation are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6839/74].

Development of Tourism in West Bengal

8349. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the schemes for development of tourism submitted by West Bengal Government to the Centre and the schemes sanctioned out of them during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the total amount sanctioned for the purpose and the amount spent upto-date, scheme-wise; and

(c) the broad outlines of the proposals of the State Government for development of tourism in the State in the Fifth Five Year Plan period, the proposals accepted out of them by the Central Government and the amount sanctioned for these proposals, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The State Government proposed the inclusion of a Youth Hostel, addition of 10 rooms to the Tourist Lodge at Darjeeling, Camping site at Farakka, Rest House at Jaldapara, Grant-in-aid in connection with the organisation of the Calcutta festival, supply of two mini-buses and two jeeps in Darjeeling, Observation Pavilion at Eagles Craig at Kurseong Fishing Lodge at Sigla, one mini-bus for Jaldapara, Bagdogra and Siliguri, Tourist Lodge at Murguman and a coloured film highlighting the Darjeeling-Kalimpong festival held in 1971 in the Department's programme during the Fourth Plan period The estimated cost of these schemes was Rs. 20.49 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 5,70,666 has been incurred so far The expenditure scheme-wise is as under:—

Sl. No.	Scheme	Expenditure incurred
1.	Youth Hostel at Darjeeling	Rs. 2,28,000
2.	Expansion of existing Tourist Lodge at Darjeeling	Rs. 1,49,282
3.	Forest Lodge at Jaldapara	Rs. 1,06,384
4.	Grant-in-aid in connection with the organisation of Calcutta Festival	Rs. 51,000
5.	Supply of two mini buses and jeeps at Darjeeling .	Rs 82,000

(c) Against the proposed outlay of Rs 7 crores for tourism schemes in the Fifth Plan of the Government of West Bengal the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 1.5 crores. The details of the schemes are awaited from State Government

Foreign Tourists Attracted by Air India

8350 SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out the reasons for which Air India is not able to attract more foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, the findings of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). A study of foreign tourists travelling to India by various airlines during 1972 showed that of all the airlines, Air India's share in total tourist traffic was the largest.

Amenities for foreign tourists at Calcutta Bombay, Madras and Delhi

8351. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi during last three years, and

(b) the amenities provided for the foreign tourists at these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The statistics of foreign tourist arrivals are compiled on an all-India basis. The total number of tourists who visited India during the last three years was:

1971-72	3,00,995
1972-73	3,42,950
1973-74	4,09,895

According to the Foreign Tourist Surveys conducted during the years 1972-73, the percentage of tourists who visited Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi was as follows.

	1972-73
Calcutta	20.9
Bombay	39.2
Madras	2.6
Delhi	64.7

(b) Approved hotels, travel agents, car operators, ITDC transport units and approved guides are available at these places Government of India and State Government Tourist Offices furnish information and help tourists in arranging hotel bookings and transport etc.

Smuggling of Commodities to and from Pakistan

8352. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which commodities are being smuggled into India from Pakistan and which are smuggled into Pakistan from India;

(b) what is the value of smuggled commodities seized during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(c) what is the *modus operandi* of these smugglers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The commodities that are generally smuggled from Pakistan into India are cloves, cinnamon, menthol/thymol, ball bearings, gold, charas, opium and dry fruit The articles that are generally smuggled from India to Pakistan are biris, biri leaves, betel leaves, cardamoms (small and large) and zari goods.

(b) The value of goods seized on the Indo-Pakistan Border during the three years are as follows.

1971-72	Rs 5 lakhs
1972-73	Rs. 10 lakhs
1973-74	Rs. 8.5 lakhs

(c) In the absence of natural barriers except for some stretches, nationals of either country can cross over In some places, fields are cultivated on both sides right up to the border and goods to be smuggled are kept in the fields to be removed subsequently. There is no report of large-scale smuggling across the border and generally smuggling is done on an individual basis and not through organised gangs

Prices of Commodities Controlled by Central Government

8353 SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of commodities and articles the prices of which are controlled by the Central Government,

(b) what are their controlled prices and what are their open market prices at present; and

(c) what attempts are made to stop the black market of these commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) and (b). The Commodities which are subject to statutory price control are foodgrains and sugar distributed through the rationing system, vanaspati, drugs and medicines cotton cloth made in coarse and lower medium varieties, cement, kerosene, petrol diesel (HSD), aviation turbine flue furnace oil, aluminium, natural rubber, S.B.R. synthetic rubber, motor cars, tractors fertilizers (ammonium sulphate, urea, calcium ammonium nitrate (20.5 per cent), Ammonium sulphate nitrate). The control prices are revised from time to time by the Government depending on certain factors like cost of production and the main ingredients used in the production of commodities.

(c) Provision for taking action against, hoarders, profiteers and blackmarketeers already exists in the Essential Commodities Act 1955 and powers under the Act have also been delegated to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Further powers are also available under the Defence of India Rules

मैगनीज और मैगनीज अयस्क का उत्पादन

8355. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष देश में कुल मैगनीज अयस्क का कितना कितना वार्षिक उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) मैगनीज का निर्यात मुख्यतः किन किन देशों को किया जाता है ;

(ग) इसके निर्यात से गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी-कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ; और

(घ) देश में उत्पादित कितने प्रतिशत मैगनीज अयस्क का उपभोग किया जाता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (घ). मैंगनीज अयस्क मुख्यतः जापान, स० रा० अमरीका फ्रांस बेल्जियम तथा चैकोस्लोवाकिया को निर्यात किया जाता है। मैगनीज अयस्क के उत्पादन तथा निर्यात के आकड़े पूरे वर्षों के लिये 1972 तक उपलब्ध है और गत तीन वर्षों के लिए निम्न कम प्रकार हैं :

मात्रा '000' मै. टन
मूल्य लाख रु०

वर्ष	उत्पादन		निर्यात	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
1970	1702	783 50	1614	1361.09
1971	1841	840 18	1243	1174 31
1972	1629	724 19	862	924 35

अभी कुल उत्पादन के लगभग 55 प्रतिशत भाग का देश में ही उपयोग किया जाता है।

आयात निर्यात का व्यापार संतुलन

8356. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में आयात की जा रही वस्तुओं के मूल्य दो चार गना तक बढ़ गए हैं ; और

(ख) क्या भारत द्वारा निर्यात की जा रही वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में बहुत कम बढोत्तरी हुई है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में संतुलन बनाये रखने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० भार्गव) : (क) और (ख). विश्वव्यापी मुद्रा-स्फीति और कतिपय अन्य परिस्थितियों के फलस्वरूप पिछले महीनों में वस्तु कीमतें तेजी से बढ़ गई हैं। कीमतों मे हुई यह वृद्धि हर वस्तु के मामले मे भिन्न है। आयात की जाने वाली जिन मदों की कीमतो मे भारी वृद्धि हुई है उनमें खाद्यान्न, कच्चा तेल, पैट्रोलियम उत्पादन, अलौह धातुएं, इस्पात मशीनें, उपस्कर, उर्वरक आदि शामिल है। निर्यात की जाने वाली मदो मे चीनी, चमडा और चमड़े से निर्मित माल, मछली और मछली से बनाये गये पदार्थ, काजू की गिरियों आदि की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) हालांकि अधिकतम संभव सीमा तक निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए सभी संभव प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं और साथ ही साथ अनावश्यक आयातों का परिहार करने और समय रहते क्षमता का अपेक्षाकृत अधिक उपयोग करके/ नई परियोजनाएं शुरू करके आयात की जाने वाली मदों के स्थान पर उनसे मिलती जुलती मदों का स्वदेश में ही अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं।

Remittance of Head Office Expenses by Foreign Companies

8357. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign companies or their subsidiaries operating in India remit any amount to their head offices in foreign countries under the heads 'Head Office Expenses' and 'Area Office Expenses';

(b) if so, the difference between Head Office Expenses and Area Office Expenses;

(c) the amount repatriated by the foreign companies under these two heads during the last three years, year-wise and whether every year, it is increasing and if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) whether the Income Tax Department has ever questioned this steep rise in the expenses shown under these heads and if so, the particulars thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Some of the Indian branches of foreign companies and wholly owned subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in India claim remittance of amounts representing Head Office Expenses. Such remittances are allowed by the Reserved Bank of India on the production of requisite certificates from the Income-tax authorities. In case of one branch of a foreign company, besides the facility for remittance of Head Office Expenses, remittance of Area Office Expenses has also been permitted on the ground that the Corporation has set up a number of Area Offices in different parts of the world including London which function as subordinate offices to their Head Office and assist in the development of export markets, rendering of export and technical advice and such other functions as may be assigned to Area Offices by their respective Head Offices.

(c) Remittances by wholly owned

subsidiaries/branches of foreign companies excluding banks under these heads during the period 1970-71 to 1972-73 are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Head Office Expenses	112·9	150·8	232·5
Area Office Expenses	21·8	Nil	Nil
Total . . .	134·7	150·8	232·5

The increase in the remittances of Head Office Expenses may be due to increase in staff salaries of Head Office and expansion of activities of these branches, and subsidiaries.

(d) The grounds on which remittances of Head Office Expenses are generally claimed by foreign enterprises and the criteria applied in allowing the quantum of Head Office Expenses were explained in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7494 dated 19th April 1974. Before allowing deduction for Head Office Expenses, the Income Tax Officers scrutinize the claims and in some cases, these have even been disallowed or reduced. However, the question of admissibility of such expenses is presently engaging the attention of the Central Board of Direct Taxes and is under study.

Borrowings of Scheduled Commercial Banks from Reserve Bank

8358. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the borrowings of scheduled commercial banks from the Reserve Bank have risen sharply during the last few months and on the other hand there is a marked decline in deposits of these banks with Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any time for the repayment of these loans has been fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Scheduled commercial banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank as well as their deposits with the Reserve Bank as on the last Friday of each month since September 1973 and upto April 12, 1974 are given below:

Rs. crores

	Borrowings from RBI	Balances (Deposits) with RBI
September 28, 1973 .	39	745
October 26, 1973 .	84	740
November 30, 1973 .	98	761
December 28, 1973 .	211	662
January 25, 1974 .	229	754
February 22, 1974 .	310	704
March 29, 1974 .	409	610
April 12, 1974 .	337	661

Main reasons for the increase in Banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank and the fluctuating trend in the case of their deposits with Reserve Bank have been:

(i) the deceleration in the rate of growth of deposit resources of banks in the current busy season; and

(ii) the increase in demand for credit.

(c) In terms of credit policy for the current busy season, entitlements of scheduled commercial banks for borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India were prescribed as a proportion of their total time and demand liabilities as at the end of September, 1973. The Reserve Bank has reported that any limit over and above the prescribed quota was granted only after a detailed discussion with individual banks and on a need-based basis with specific repayment schedules extending upto June, 1974.

Payment of H.R.A. and C.C.A. to Central Government Employees in the Context of Recommendations of Third Pay Commission

8359. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since issued instructions with regard to the payment of House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance to Central Government Employees in the context of the recommendations made in the Third Pay Commission's Report;

(b) if so, the date from which payment of these two allowances would be effected; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Orders giving effect to the decisions taken by Government on the Third Pay Commission's recommendations on house rent and compensatory (city) allowances have not as yet issued, as representations were received from certain staff associations regarding the date of effect and for making certain other changes of a procedural nature. The matter was also raised by the Staff Side in the National Council set up under the Joint Consultive Machinery and, on their request, the matter was referred to a Committee of the National Council for consideration. In the light of the discussions in the Committee, the various issued are being examined.

Financial Assistance from Ireland

8360. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the first time Ireland has offered economic aid to India;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed aid; and

(c) whether any agreement has been signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Irish assistance is a grant of £ 150,000 Sterling in freely convertible foreign exchange. This is total untied and can be utilized wholly or partly in Ireland or India or elsewhere. It has been mutually agreed that the amount would be used for meeting the foreign exchange cost of the import requirements of the Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre scheduled to be set up early by the Department of Science and Technology at IIT, Madras.

(c) Letters were exchanged in New Delhi between the Government of Ireland and the Government of India in this behalf on the 30th March, 1974.

Decision of All India Bank Employees Association regarding Change in the Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks

8361. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the All India Bank Employees Association has decided to conduct a "persistent struggle" in the Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks for a change in their credit policy; and

(b) if so, the nature of the changes demanded by them and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to a Resolution which was moved in the Boards of some nationalised banks by workmen Directors belonging to the Unions affiliated to the All India Bank Employees Association suggesting refusal of bank credit to private distributing agencies against certain commodities.

(b) While administering credit policy, Reserve Bank pays due regard to such factors as the supply, demand and price position of sensitive commodities and seeks to ensure that bank credit facilities are not misused.

Cheating of Dehradun Branch of State Bank of India

8362. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some parties have cheated State Bank of India, Dehradun Branch, to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs by way of bogus hundies and bogus securities and there is no hope of any recovery from these parties; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the action being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has reported that in its Dehradun Branch, 18 accounts with advances outstanding at Rs. 15 lakhs approximately in the priority sector category have become sticky. According to the bank's estimate of this amount, only a sum of Rs. 4.5 lakhs is considered as doubtful of recovery. The bank has filed civil suits against 12 of the 18 units and steps are in hand to initiate legal action for recovery of the amount outstanding in respect of the remaining units.

ग्राल इन्डिया रिजर्व बैंक एम्पलाइज एसोसिएशन का सम्मेलन

8363. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री**

वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या ग्राल इंडिया रिजर्व बैंक एम्पलाइज एसोसियेशन का 24वां सम्मेलन दिल्ली में 2 ग्रप्रैल, से 6 ग्रप्रैल 1974 तक ग्रायोजित किया गया था –

(ख) क्या सरकार को उन्हें कोई मांग पत्र दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; ग्रौर

(घ) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी): (क) सरकार को मिली है कि ग्रखिल भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक कर्मचारी संघ

के कर्मचारियों ने अप्रैल, 1974 के पहले हफ्ते में अपना 24वां सम्मेलन किया था।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Steps to Reduce Operating Expenses by Indian Airlines

8364. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines is expected to reduce the operating expenses by Rs. 1.5 crores in 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken towards this end?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines expects to reduce its expenses by various measures it has taken such as introduction of a revised shift system, elimination of certain wasteful work practices etc., by nearly Rs. 1.9 crores.

Assistance for Reopening of Kashiram Tea Industries Ltd. in Darjeeling

8365. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Samabeong and Upper Fagu tea gardens, under Kashiram Tea Industries Ltd., in Darjeeling District has approached Government for assistance to enable reopening of these gardens which are lying closed since 1968;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance sought; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Kashiram Tea Industries Ltd. have made a representation to the Government of West Bengal for financial assistance of Rs. 6 lakhs for their two closed tea gardens viz. Samabeong & Upper Fagu. A copy of this has also been received by the Central Government.

(c) The general question of taking over the management and rehabilitation of closed & sick tea gardens is under the consideration of Government.

Directives for use of Cars in Public Sector Undertakings

8366. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has directed the managements of public undertkings to allot cars for official and/or personal use of their officers under certain specific terms and conditions;

(b) if so, broad features of the directives issued; and

(c) whether these directives are being violated in many cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Bureau of Public Enterprises have issued 'guidelines' to the public enterprises on the allotment of cars to their managers.

For official journeys officers of public enterprises can use Company's staff car.

Use of staff cars for private purposes is normally allowed only to Chief Executives and other incum-

bents of Top Posts. In such cases a recovery at prescribed rates is made depending upon the size of the cars. Normally a ceiling of 500 Kilometers per month applies for non-duty runs the excess use being charged at the normal Kilometer rate. The limit of non-duty journeys can be enhanced with the approval of the Board of Directors in major metropolitan cities. Car-logs indicating official and private use are to be maintained.

(c) The guidelines referred to above, though not of the nature of 'directives', are being generally observed.

Review of Export Incentive Scheme

8367. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set-up a Committee of Members of Parliament to review the export incentive schemes; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee of Parliament is already reviewing some aspects of export promotion and incentive schemes with a view to suggest further improvements.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:—

To review the present basis of cash assistance and import replenishment schemes, and to make recommendations, for the future. Likewise, the Committee will review the present policy in regard to compulsory exports and will make recommendations for the future.

Scheme to Develop Tourist Centres During 1974-75

8368. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any new scheme to develop tourist centres in the country during the year 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHSHI): (a) and (b). Due to the constraint on resources, only those schemes which were initiated in the Fourth Plan will be taken up during 1974-75. New Schemes to be taken up in the Fifth Plan have yet to be finalised.

Change in the Economic size of Spinning Units

8369. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have strongly favoured a change in the economic size of the spinning units; and

(b) if so, the particulars regarding the new policy Government have recently adopted to ensure increased yarn production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): There was a provision in the Fourth Plan Policy to rise the capacity of spinning units to the economic level of 25,000 spindles. While no change in the economic size is contemplated, in the interest of increased yarn production and lower unit cost, the question of permitting expansion of spindleage even beyond 25,000 spindles is being

considered as apart of the Fifth Plan policy.

(b) During the Fourth Plan Period recommendations were made for the creation of fresh spinning capacity in the cotton textile industry for over 2.5 million additional spindles. A further expansion in the spinning capacity is contemplated during the Fifth Plan period as well.

Modification in import Licences for Raw Materials

8370. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently some modification in the import licences for materials, components and capital goods, issued on the basis of free foreign exchange and rupee payment, has been made by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) dies not arise.

Analysis of Indian Airlines Domestic Service

8371. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any route-wise analysis of Indian Airlines domestic service has been made during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines had made route-wise analysis of their services in 1971-72 and again in January, 1974. The fares were rationalised as a result of the studies undertaken in 1971-72 and certain highly uneconomic routes were deleted from the Corporation's net work as a result of the studies undertaken in January, 1974.

Construction of helipads and airstrips in Eastern and North Eastern Region States

8372. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where helipads and airstrips have been constructed in Eastern and North Eastern Region States, State-wise, during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount allocated and spent so far on these helipads and airstrips?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). No helipads have been constructed by the Director General of Civil Aviation or the International Airports Authority of India in the Eastern and North Eastern Region States during IV Plan period. An aerodrome at Barapani (Shillong) in Meghalaya is under construction by the Director General of Civil Aviation. The amount allocated and spent up to 31st March, 1974 is Rs. 79.45 lakhs. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 133.61 lakhs.

Daily Air Service from Calcutta Purulia and Calcutta Rupsi-Cooch Behar-Hashimara

8373. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of introducing daily air services on Calcutta-Purulia and Calcutta-Rupsi-Cooch Behar-Hashimara routes; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). A study of the route-wise economies of operation carried out by Indian Airlines has indicated that the Calcutta/Cooch-Behar service was highly uneconomic. Accordingly, air service to Cooch-Behar, was not resumed in the new schedule introduced from 18th March, 1974. The same applies to Purulia also.

The position would be reviewed when the problem created by the inordinate rise in fuel costs is sorted out.

Development of tourist centres in West Bengal and North Eastern region States

8374. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the names of places in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States which are proposed to be developed as tourist centres, pilgrimage centres and sites for 'melas' during Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): During the Fifth Plan, the work on the expansion of the existing Tourist Bungalow at Darjeeling, construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Gauhati, a Youth Hostel at Darjeeling and Forest Lodges at Jaldapara and Kaziranga which were taken up during the Fourth Plan will be completed.

The work on the construction of a transit hotel at Dum Dum airport, and expansion of the Duty Free Shop and the transport unit at Calcutta set up by the ITDC will also be completed during the Fifth Plan.

The ITDC also propose to construct motels at Siliguri and Gauhati after undertaking feasibility studies and subject to availability of resources.

Development of facilities for pilgrims and at 'Melas' is the responsibility of the State Governments.

Smuggling of Gold from Sri Lanka

8375. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold worth Rs. 10 lakhs is smuggled into India from Sri Lanka every week;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what step Government have taken to check this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Although intelligence reports received by the Government and the seizures effected indicate that gold is being smuggled into India from Sri Lanka, it is not possible to reliably estimate the quantum of such smuggling. However, the customs officers and the officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence are alert to the problem of smuggling from Sri Lanka into India and attempts have been intensified to seize the gold. intelligence is collected. Road blocks are resorted to on the key routes. Periodical conferences are held between the officers of both the Governments in the prevention and detection of smuggling.

A separate Madurai Collectorate was created in order that a senior officer of the level of Collector should be able to devote attention. Anti-smuggling staff is in the process of being considerably strengthened. A wireless communication net-work is being established.

Major changes in Cotton Textile Industry in Fifth Plan

8376. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Textile Industry will be undergoing some major changes in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). According to projections made by the Task Force on Textile Industries, the cotton textile industry will require substantial expansion of spinning, weaving and processing capacity during the Fifth Plan to meet domestic and export requirements. The development programme for the Fifth Plan is being drawn up keeping these factors in view.

Madras or Visakhapatnam as Terminal Port

8377. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to make Madras or Visakhapatnam a terminal port; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It is open to shipping Companies to use any port as a terminal port depending upon total availability of Cargo and the need for catering to various ports; the Government do not have to declare any port as a terminal port. No proposal is presently under consideration of the Government in this respect.

Export of Perfumary Goods

8378. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great potential for export of perfumary goods;

(b) what has been the earning on account of export of perfumary goods for the last three years (yearwise) in terms of foreign exchange earned by sources;

(c) whether a systematic survey of export potential has been conducted or is proposed to be conducted with a view to exploiting the foreign demand for perfumary goods; and

(d) the steps taken or propose to be taken to help the perfume makers to set up the production of goods by providing them with raw material and other incentives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Soaps Export Promotion Council, Bombay, who are responsible for the export promotion of perfumary goods have been sponsoring sales-cum-study teams to different countries of the world to explore the export potential of their items including this product.

(d) Provision for import of raw materials is made in the Import Trade Control Policy for Registered Exporters. The rate of import replenishment for perfumary compounds etc. has been increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent is likely to help export production.

Statement

Exports of Perfumery goods to major Countries

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No	Country	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	April-October 73
1.	Bahrein Island	3	3	3	3
2.	Poland	..	..	7	..
3.	Dubai	5	4	9	8
4.	Kuwait	6	4	7	4
5.	Saudi Arabia	9	8	14	17
6.	U. K.	7	9	11	10
7.	U. S. A.	43	44	41	25
8.	U. S. S. R	12	82	143	31
9.	Bangladesh	..	..	11	2
10.	Nepal	9	20	17	6
11.	Ethopia	18	15	17	4
12.	Nigeria	4	10	13	Nwgl.
13.	Singapore	15	16	17	9
14.	A. R. E.	16	1	1	2
15.	Malaysia	15	9	8	4
	Total including others	237	319	417	203

Export Oriented Import Policy

8379. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total amount Government proposes to earn as foreign exchange during the current financial year through export as compared to the previous financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): During 1974-75 exports on conservative basis are estimated to reach Rs. 2360 crores on realistic basis Rs. 2574 crores but they have the potential of reaching Rs. 2771 crores.

Investment for Joint ventures with South East Asian countries

8380 SHRI M. S PURTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by his Ministry regarding the South East Asian countries offers and attractive facilities to foreign investors including guaranteed repatriation: and

(b) if so, the countries which are attractive for investment for joint ventures by India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Information relating to investment opportunities, facilities offered to foreign investors existing taxation etc. on the countries in South East Asia is obtained on a continuing basis. Such information is compiled and updated in country-profiles for dissemination by Indian Investment Centre. Indian enterpreneurs appear to find Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand attractive for investment.

Decrease in Import/Export earning due to Oil crisis

8382. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil crisis has hit the import and export earnings;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether oil imports are to consume 80 per cent of export earnings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b): According to the statistics compiled and published by the Director General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, the latest figures in respect of imports into and exports from the country during the period April 1973 —January 1974, indicate that while imports were larger by 47 per cent, there was increase of 24 per cent in exports as compared to the same period of 1972-73.

(c) In view of the recent increase in oil prices, the value of oil imports will be substantially larger during 1973-74 as compared to the preceding years. Still these would not account for 80 per cent of the total export earnings.

Steps to check Evasion of Sales Tax

8383. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had called a meeting of Finance Secretaries of States in the 1st week of January, 1974 to check evasion of Sales Tax; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made thereat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a). A joint meeting of the four Regional Councils for Sales-tax set up under Article 263 of the Constitution was held on 1st and 2nd January, 1974, which among other matters discussed the question of evasion of sales tax.

(b) It was noted at this meeting that the question regarding setting up of check posts with a view to check inter-State transactions and other incidental matters connected therewith is being examined by the Law Commission; the following recommendations were also made with a view to curb evasion of sales tax:—

(i) There should be proper exchange of information between officers of the Sales-tax Department and the Central Government tax agencies; for this purpose the State Sales-tax authorities should be represented on the zonal co-ordination Committees that have been set up.

(ii) A Committee of officers of the Railway Administration, Finance Ministry and some of the State Governments should examine how maximum co-ordination could be achieved between the Railway authorities and the Sales tax authorities to enable the latter to realise their tax dues.

(iii) As far as possible there should be a common approach amongst States in regard to levy of sales-tax and the tax difference should not be more than 2 per cent or 1 per cent depending upon the commodities taxed at higher rates of tax and lower rates of tax respectively. The Central Government should try to draw in consultation with the Planning Commission list of commodities which might be considered by the State Governments for having a uniform rate subject to the marginal differential referred to above.

Change in present Taxation System

8384. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Industrial Development has called for a change in Government's present taxation system; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In his address to the Federation of Indian Expert Organisations on the 21st February, 1974, the Minister for Industrial Development had underlined the need for keeping the prices of our exports competitive in the eyes of the potential buyers, and had suggested that our system of incentives "must necessarily be kept under periodic review so as not to effect the competitiveness of our exports with changes in our fiscal system or in the pattern of production and at the same time not allow windfall incomes to be earned by exporters owing to fortuitous and extraneous developments." In his speech, Minister did not suggest a change in the present taxation system.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to Train Retiring Service Personnel in Life Insurance Agency

8385. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to train retiring service personnel in life insurance agency work; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not imparting similar training to other willing retiring employees of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) A scheme for training retiring defence personnel to work as agents is already in operation.

(b) Government employees retire at a later age as compared to defence personnel and therefore the number of years of active service for them is limited.

Completion of Airport at Kolhapur

8386. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed airport at Kolhapur in Maharashtra was included in the Fourth Five Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the estimated cost of the airport; and

(c) when will it be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) A proposal for development of the existing aerodrome at Kolhapur was included in IV Plan.

(b) The estimated outlay to make it suitable for HS-748 operations in 1973 was Rs. 73.62 lakhs.

(c) The proposal has not been sanctioned since the Indian Airlines have not decided to operate air-services to Kolhapur especially in view of the current fuel crisis.

Study of Indian Economy by World Bank Team

8387. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank team on a visit to our country studied our economy in all its aspects; and

(b) if so, the findings and suggestions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Credit Advanced by Nationalised Banks to Priority Sector

8388. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the credit advanced by the Nationalised banks to priority sector in different States during the year 1973-74;

(b) the credit advanced to foodgrains dealers during the same period; and

(c) the credit advanced to small scale industries during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a). The available information which relates to State-wise advances by public sector banks to priority sectors as at the end of June, 1973 is set out in the attached statement.

(b) The outstanding advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks against foodgrains other than those covered by food procurement agencies as at the end of June, 1973 amounted to Rs. 42.1 crores. This figure includes advances not merely to foodgrain dealers as such but also includes advances given to food proceeding units and factories such as rice mills, flour mills etc., cooperatives and farmers.

(c) Public Sector Banks outstanding advances to small scale industries as on the last Friday of December, 1971, December, 1972 and June, 1973 were as follows

(Rs. in crores)

December 1971	482.81
December 1972	571.32
June 1973	641.64

Statement

State-wise advances by public Sector Banks to Priority Sectors as at the end of June, 1973

Name of State union Territory	Priority Sector advances as at the end of June, 1973.	
	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding (Rs. crores)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	200507	89·5
2. Assam	13111	11.6
3. Bihar	61615	40.3
4. Gujarat	133057	128·6
5. Haryana	44798	36·4

1		2	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3240	1·5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4348	3·8
8.	Kerala	145304	66.1
9.	Karnataka	226871	102·1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	83717	42·3
11.	Maharashtra	214502	255·6
12.	Manipur	1501	0·6
13	Meghalaya	2479	1·0
14.	Nagaland	157	0·2
15.	Orissa	26093	9·8
16.	Punjab	31830	66·0
17.	Rajasthan	56330	28·5
18.	Tamil Nadu	407457	153·3
19.	Tripura	1291	0·6
20.	Uttar Pradesh	133600	117·3
21.	West Bengal	96169	89·4
	UNION TERRITORIES		
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	298	0.1
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	Neg.
24.	Chandigarh	616	2·8
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	414	0·2
26.	Delhi	12152	33·4
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	6480	5.9
28.	Lakshadweep	98	Neg.
29.	Mizoram	..	..
30.	Pondicherry	11877	2.3
31.	Union Territories not specified by banks.	4042	6.2
	Total	1923960	1295.4

*Relate to limits sanctioned and in force.

NOTE : 1. Data is provisional. 2. Figures relating to priority Sector advances excludes Assistance by Allahabad Bank to the Union Territories. 3. Sectoral totals of number of accounts and amount outstanding differ slightly from the State-wise totals due to problems of data collection.

Approach Lights at Airports for use by Jets

8389. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the airports used by jets do not have high intensity approach lights;

(b) if so, the names of such airports; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Approach and runway lights of various types are provided at different aerodromes in accordance with the requirements of air operators and the availability of resources. While approach lights and to the safety, efficiency and regularity of operations, the effort has been to provide runway lighting wherever required for night operations as this is essential.

(b) Of the aerodromes used by jet aircraft, Jaipur, Agra (IAF aerodrome), Khajuraho, Varanasi, Lucknow, Amritsar, Trivandrum, Bangalore (HAL aerodrome) Gauhati, Panagarh (used as alternate) Patna, Bagdogra, Mangalore do not have high intensity approach lights. Among them Jaipur, Agra (IAF aerodrome) Varanasi Lucknow and Bangalore (HAL aerodrome) are however, the only ones where scheduled aircraft operations are undertaken during the hours of darkness.

(c) Action is in hand to provide these lights at Jaipur and Lucknow aerodromes.

Nationalisation of Sick Tea Gardens

8390. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government do not propose to nationalise the sick tea gardens but want to take over the management for a period of five years; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Task Force on Tea, set up last year for evolving viable and long term strategy for the growth of tea industry and promotion of export, have made recommendations for rehabilitation of closed and sick tea gardens in the country as a whole which are still under examination of Government.

Central Assistance for Development of Tourism in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir

8391. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have been given financial assistance by the Central Government and India Tourism Development Corporation for the development of tourism during Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total assistance given to each one of the two States during the said plan period; and

(c) the reasons for poor allocation to Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. (SMT.) SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) In view of the decision to abolish centrally aided schemes under the Tourism Plan, no Central assistance could be given to any State Government in during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Air India Flights from Moscow to Delhi

8392. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) on which days of the week the Air India operates its flights from Moscow to Delhi;

(b) whether on Mondays and Tuesdays no flights are available from Moscow to Delhi whereas on some days the flights by Air India are also available in addition to the Aeroflot flights;

(c) if so, whether the Air India proposes to rationalise its flights so as to cover the uncovered days of the week; and

(d) the total number of passengers who availed themselves of the flights from Moscow on the various Air India trips during the monnth of January and February, 1974, trip-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Air India operates its flights from Moscow to Delhi on Wednesdays and Sundays.

(b) Aeroflot operates Moscow-Delhi flights on Tuesdays, Wednedays, Fridays and Sundays. The duplication on Wednesdays and Sundays started with the operation of additional services by Aeroflot.

(c) To change the days of operation of their flights from Moscow to Delhi, it will be necessary for Air-India to reshuffle the entire pattern of operation on Boeing 707 routes. However this is already being examined by Air-India in detail.

(d) The total number of passengers from Moscow on the various Air India flights during the months of January and February, 1974 is as follows:—

	Number of passengers		Number of flights	
	Jan ;	Feb ;	Jan ;	Feb ;
Flight AI 502 wednesdays . .	43	55	2	3
Flights AI 510 Sundays . .	108	45	4	4
TOTAL	151	100	6	-

Amount sanctioned for tourism publicity campaign during 1974-75

8393. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount proposed to be sanctioned during the year 1974-75 on publicity campaign abroad to promote the growth of tourism in India; and

(b) how far will it help in the earning of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) A provision of Rs. 113.61 lakhs has been made for the current financial year 1974-75 for publicity campaigns overseas.

(b) It is estimated that foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 75.70 crore will be earned during 1974 against

Rs. 67.50 crore estimated to have been earned during 1973 from foreign tourism to India.

Rise in prices of essential commodities

8394. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities like foodgrains and edible oils have registered a further increase in the first quarter of 1974; and

(b) the new steps under the consideration of Government to check the increase in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Wholesale Price Indices of Selected Consumer goods for the weeks ended 29-12-1973 and 30-3-1974 are given in the statement annexed.

(b) The rise in prices is a reflection of the continuation of the inflationary pressures which have built up primarily because of two poor agricultural seasons Government have been taking steps to augment the supply, and improve the distribution of essential commodities, and, simultaneously, to restrict aggregate demand through fiscal and monetary measures. As a result, the rate of growth of money supply has slowed down in 1973-74. Government's reliance on the banking system has also tended to stabilise after October, 1973.

Statement

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base :1961-62—100)

	Index Nos. 29.12.73. 30.3.74		Percentage variation 30.3.—1974 over 29-12-73
1 2	3	4	5
All Commodities	265·8	282·9	+6·4
Food Articles	307·0	321·8	+4·8
Foodgrains	307·3	336·2	+9·4
Cereals	279·8	309·8	+10·7
Pulses	431·5	455·3	+5·5
Edible oils	360·9	379·3	+5·3
Sugar & allied products	294·0	269·7	—8·3
Miscellaneous food items	206·7	237·5	+14·9
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants			
Coke	268·4	[268·4	No. change
Kerosene oil	267·2	320·6	+20·0

1	2	3	4
Manufactures			
Cotton textiles	191·3	199·8	4·4
Soap	167·2	167·2	No change
Drugs & medicines	148·7	148·7	No change
Papaer & paper	151·8	170·9	+12·6

Classification of cities

8395. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of 'D' and 'E' class cities in the country at present, and

(b) the particulars of allowances and other facilities available to Government employees in various classes of cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GAENSH): (a) and (b). Cities/towns are classified as 'A', 'B-1', 'B-2' and 'C' for purposes of grant of compensatory (city) and house rent allowances to Central Government employees. There is no category of 'D' and 'E' class cities/towns for these purposes. Both compensatory (city) and house rent allowances are admissible in 'A', 'B-1', and 'B-2' class cities, and only house rent allowance is admissible in 'C' class cities.

Grant of concession to boost Export

8396. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any concessions recently to boost export;

(b) if so, main features thereof; and

(c) which sector in the export would be benefited by this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The following are the main features of the import policy for the year April 1974—March 1975 which are intended to boost exports.—

(i) In respect of export products for which the rate of import replenishment is less than 50 per cent an additional allocation for an amount equal to 10 per cent of the normal replenishment has been allowed to exporters.

(ii) In order to assist manufacturer exporters to arrange timely imports of their requirements and to plan their exports accordingly, such exporters have been permitted to utilise on a "repeat basis" the import replenishment entitlements obtained by them during 1973-74 on their own exports, as an advance allocation to be adjusted against normal export entitlement in a specified period. In the case of small scale industrial units, the import licences for raw materials, components and spares issued for 1973-74 have also been allowed for "repeat ope-

ration" to the extent of 50 per cent of their value.

(iii) Facilities have been provided to Export Corporations of State Governments to make supplies of imported materials off-the-shelf to exporters in the small scale sector against valid licences held by them. For this purpose, imprest licences of a suitable value will be issued to the Corporations.

Apart from the existing schemes regarding supplies of indigenous raw materials to exporters, a new scheme has been introduced under which import licences for raw materials granted to actual users engaged in certain selected industries will be subject to a condition that 10 per cent of production shall be set apart for exporters against their export entitlements

(v) A scheme has been introduced to facilitate conversion deals Under this, raw materials will be allowed to be imported for re export after processing

(vi) Facilities have been provided for Indian firms and Organisations undertaking project exports The scheme regarding eligible export houses has been modified in order to make it more export-oriented

(vii) Units engaged in non-priority industries will get priority treatment if they export at least 20 per cent of their production Industrial units which export at least 10 per cent of their production will be eligible for preferred sources of financing.

(viii) A special scheme of imprest licensing has been introduced for exporters of gem & jewellery, which will facilitate timely imports of rough diamonds to be used for exports.

(ix) The procedure for import of capital goods has been simplified. In respect of a number of machineries sought to be imported, the individual enterprenenurs will not be required to issue separate advertisements by way of notice to indigenous manufacturers before applying for imports

Smuggling in India

8397 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN

SHRI D K PANDA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that in Bombay a man has master minded a Rs. 4 crore racket as only a "mini smuggler King";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto,

(c) whether Government are aware that smuggling of goods worth Rs 400 crores is going on in this country, and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) The Government are aware that several smugglers are operating in and around Bombay However, there is no information about any individual smuggler having master minded a Rs 4 crore racket as only a "mini smuggler King"

(c) and (d) It is not practicable to make a reliable estimate of the value of the goods smuggled into the country either on the basis of the figures of seizures of contraband goods or on any other basis. However, the Study Team on Leakage of Foreign Exchange through Invoice

Manipulation had estimated in June, 1971 that the annual consumption of illegal foreign exchange to finance smuggling at that time would be of the order of Rs. 160 to 170 crores.

As a result of anti-smuggling measures taken by the Government, the value of the goods seized during the last 3 years was as follows:—

Year	Value of goods seized (in Rs. lakhs)
1971	2083
1972	2541
1973	3352

The following steps are being taken by Customs authorities to check smuggling of goods·

Systomatic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Addl. Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable area to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. The Customs Act, 1962 was amended in 1969 making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import of certain commodities and facilitating their detection.. Recently, the Customs Act, 1962 has been further amended to provide more severe punishments for smuggling offences and to plug loop-holes.

Anti-smuggling staff is being strengthened considerably. Orders for high speed boats have been placed A wireless communication net work is being established.

पटसन की वस्तुओं के मूल्य कम करने तथा उन्हें स्थिर करने की सिफारिश

8398 **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य** . क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ·

(क) क्या पटसन उद्योग तथा सरकार के प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने पटसन की वस्तुओं से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं और उनके समाधान के बारे में विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए अमरीका, कनाडा, ब्रिटेन तथा अन्य देशों का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) क्या पटसन की वस्तुओं के मूल्य कम करने तथा उन्हें स्थिर करने की सिफारिश की गई थी , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) :(क) और (ख) जी हां। जून, 1972 में। प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, पटसन माल की कीमतें कम करने तथा स्थिर करने और उसकी निर्बाध सप्लाई के बारे में सिफारिश की थी ।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा किये गये उपायों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, ये शामिल हैं— कालीन, अन्तर की निर्यात-कीमत का निर्धारण, निर्यात-शुल्क का पुन समायोजन और लागत में कमी करने, विविधीकरण और उत्पाद विकास के लिए गवेषणा कार्यों को तेज करना सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति का निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है और यदि जब आवश्यकता होती है उपाय किये जाते है ।

Woollen Rags remaining uncleared at Bombay Port

8399 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 5,000 bales of woollen rags remained uncleared in Bombay port because of conflicting instructions by Commerce Ministry and Customs Authority, and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to resolve the crisis and get the consignment of woollen rags cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Although the up to date number of bales containing woolen rags detained at the Bombay port are not known, it is a fact that large number of bales have been detained because the goods imported did not strictly conform to the description of the goods mentioned in the import licence: there was, however, no conflict in the instructions of the Commerce Ministry and the Customs authorities

(b) Discussions at the highest level between the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Finance have taken place in this regard and it is expected that the problem would be resolved soon

Deficit Financing

8400 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) Whether keeping in view the fact that the deficit financing in the first four years of the Fourth Plan reached about Rs. 2000 crores, would it be possible to limit the deficit financing during 1974-75 at Rs 125 crores as estimated in the budget; and

(b) what concrete steps are proposed to keep the deficit financing at such a low level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH): (a) and (b). Deficit financing was of a modest order during the first two years of the Fourth Plan; in the subsequent two years, however, it increased sharply, despite the efforts made by the Government, both at the Centre and the States level, to contain it through substantial additional taxation and market borrowings, on account of the need to finance the unexpected and inescapable expenditures engendered by a large refugee influx, drought relief and defence requirements.

The Central Budget for 1974-75 has budgeted for a deficit of Rs 125 crores on the assumption that the country may not have to face the abnormal conditions experienced in the past two or three years and Government would strive to keep the deficit financing within the limits, by maximising rseource mobilisation through non-inflationary means

Large Scale lay-off in Textile Mills due to Power Shortage

8401 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a threat of a large-scale lay-off in the textile mills in Bombay as a result of acute power shortage and

(b) if so what steps are being taken to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) and (b). The position of powercut is being reviewed by the State Government and it is considered likely that the cuts will be restored substantially. Therefore there appears to be no threat of large scale lay off at present.

Master Plan for Development of Digha as a Tourist Centre

8402. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for Tourism and Civil Aviation during her recent visit to Digha in West Bengal examined the potentiality of developing Digha as an attractive tourist centre for the youth and people belonging to low income groups of the eastern region of India;

(b) whether she suggested in a press interview the necessity for preparing a master plan for development of Digha and for development of communication facilities including rail link there and if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) whether the Central Government propose to extent necessary help in cooperation with the State Government for making Digha more attractive for the tourists; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Minister of State for Tourism and Civil Aviation visited Digha on 23rd/24th March, 1974. She has observed that the Digha beach offers possibilities for development.

(c) and (d). Due to the limitations of resources and other priorities, no proposals for the development of facilities at Digha are being considered for the present in the Central Sector.

Tourist Offices in the Country

8403. SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government Tourist Offices in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the broad features of the new Tourist Offices to be opened in 1974-75, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Eleven offices as per details given below:—

S. No.	Name of the State	No of the Govt. of India Tourist offices	Location
1	Jammu & Kashmir	1	Jammu
2	Kerala	1	Cochin
3	Madhya Pradesh	1	Khajuraho
4	Maharastra	2	Aurangabad and Bombay
5	Rajasthan	1	Jaipur
6	Tamil Nadu	1	Madras
7	Uttar Pradesh	2	Agra and Varanasi
8	West Bengal	1	Calcutta
9	Union territory of Delhi	1	New Delhi
	Total :	11	

(b) There is no proposal for the opening of new Tourist Offices in the country, during the year 1974-75

Schemes for Development of Archaeological Complexes of Tourist Interest

8404. SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the broad outlines of the schemes for the development of the ten archaeological complexes of tourist interest so far worked out by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI) The nature and scope of development at the ten archaeological centres have been identified The details of the schemes will be determined in accordance with Master Plans of these centres which are being prepared and in consultation with the Archaeological Survey of India and the State Government concerned These will include physical planning of the areas of development location of tourist facilities to be provided in these areas development of the infrastructure, landscaping and environmental improvement of the monuments and areas around them

Construction of Airport Hotel at Dum Dum Airport

8405 SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the progress made so far in the construction of Airport Hotel at Dum Dum airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI) The interior work on the first and second floors of the Indian Tourism Development Corporation's 156—room Airport Hotel at Dum Dum (Calcutta) has commenced and the finishing work is in progress in the nfth and sixth floors of the 10-storeyed hotel building. Two floors of the hotel are expected to be ready in the first quarter of the year 1974-75 and the remaining floors during the course of the year.

मांस का निर्यात

8407. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार किन-किन देशों को किन-किन जीवों के मांस का निर्यात करती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार बहुत से देशों को गोमांस भी निर्यात कर रही है और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों को ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) भैंस, बकरी तथा भेड़ का मांस बहरीन द्वीप समूह, दुबई जापान, कुवैत मस्कत और कतार को निर्यात किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं।

Orders placed for Aircraft by Indian Airlines

8408 SHRI R. S PANDEY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Indian Airlines has placed orders for 16 different types of aircraft to be introduced in the country shortly, and

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir The Indian Air-

lines has placed orders for only two types of aircraft viz. Boeing 737 and HS 748.

(b) The total cost of four Boeings 737 will be $ 21.422 million. The price of HS 748 has not been finally fixed.

Export of Automobiles and Ancillaries

8409. SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of exports of automobiles during 1972-73 and 1973-74, and

(b) the names of countries to which automobiles and parts thereof are exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Exports of automobiles have been as follows:

1972-73—Rs 6.64 crores
1973-74—Rs 5.00 crores (estimated)
(Source: EEPC)

(b) Major countries importing automobiles and parts thereof from India are:

Shri Lanka, Dubai, Kuwait Qatar, Arab Republic of Egypt, Nigeria, Jordan, Yugoslavia Bangladesh, Germany (FDR) etc, Singapore, Australia, Philippines Czechoslovakia, Brazil, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Kenya, Sudan, Bulgaria, Greece, U.S.A., Baherin, Iraq, Muscat, South Yemen (Aden), Libya, Abu Dhabi, Uganda, Mauritius, Malaysia, U.K Thailand, Iran, France, Italy, Indonesia, Lebanon, Syria, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Ghana, Poland and Canada.

Setting up of a Big Monkey breeding farm near Delhi

8410. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a monkey exporting firm propose to set up a big monkey-breeding farm near Delhi for exporting more monkeys;

(b) the number of monkeys exported from India yearly at present together with the foreign exchange earned therefrom and the estimated corresponding figures after the above mentioned monkey breeding farm starts exporting more monkeys;

(c) the names of the countries where these monkeys are exported and the use to which they are put; and

(d) whether Government have ensured that these monkeys are not subjected to torture during or after their export conforms to rules of SPCA?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received. The export of monkeys during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 (upto October, 1973) were as follows:—

Quantity in Nos.
Value in lakhs of Rupees

1971-72		1972-73		1973-74 (upto Oct. '73)	
Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
53170	37·96	34724	35·23	10627	12·53

(c) Monkeys are exported for medical research purposes to Canada, Czechoslovakia, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and other countries.

(d) Yes, Sir

Contraction in Time Deposits with Banking System

8411 DR KARNI SINGH. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been a contraction in the time deposits with the banks, and

b) if so the reasons therefor and the action proposed to attract more such deposits in the banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) While time deposits have not shown any contraction as such, the rate of increase in the current busy season has been lower than that in the corresponding period of last year The relevant data are given below

Increase in time deposits over the period end October to 2nd Friday of April

Busy Season	Time Deposit (Rs Crores	% Increase
1972-73 (end Oct. 1972 to 2nd Friday of April 1973)	424	9·3
1973-74 (end Oct. 1973 to 2nd Friday of April 1974)	200	3·5

Main reasons for the recent deceleration in the rate of growth of time deposits have been the generally stringent monetary conditions and the adverse effect of cost of living increase on savings. To provide incentive for saving through bank deposits, the Reserve Bank raised the interest payable on deposits with effect from April, 1, 1974. The increase ranges from ½ per cent to 1 per cent on different categories of term deposits and is 1 per cent in the case of savings deposits

Export of Cardamom

8412 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of countries to which India is exporting cardamom at present,

(b) whether the export of cardamom has declined during 1972 and 1973 and

(c) if so to what extent and the steps Government have taken to improve the trade of this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) About sixty

(b) and (c) The following are the figures of exports of cardamom from India since 1970-71 —

Year	*Export*	
	(Quantity tonnes)	Value (Rs Lakhs)
1970-71	1705	1122
1971-72	2147	803
1972-73	1384	685
1973-74 (April-February)	1363	839

The decline in export has been on account of a serious shortfall in production during 1972-73 which was only 2510 tonnes as against 3170 tonnes and 3785 tonnes during 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively Acute and prolonged dry weather during 1972 summer season was the main reason for this drop in production.

With a view to increase the production and consequently our exportable surplus the following departmental schemes are in operation.—

(a) Katte Control

(b) Departmental Nursery

(c) Replanting Finance

(d) Hire purchase for supply of sprinkler irrigation and other equipment

Amount Spent on Publicity Campaign to Promote Tourism during Fourth Plan

8413 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the total amount spent during the Fourth Five Year Plan period on publicity campaign abroad to promote the growth of tourism in the country, year-wise; and

(b) how far has it helped to earn foreign exchange during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) A total amount of Rs. 461 50 lakhs was spent during the Fourth Five Year Plan period on tourist publicity and promotional campaigns launched abroad by Govt., of India Tourist Offices Year-wise expenditure is as follows: —

	Rs. in lakhs
1969-70	84·67
1970-71	86·46
1971-72	90·45
1972-73	98 60
1973-74	101 32
	461 50

(b) The estimated foreign exchange earnings from tourism during the Fourth Plan was Rs. 227.30 crores Tourist publicity abroad helped us in earnings the foreign exchange.

Construction of Hotels and Bungalows during Fifth Plan in West Bengal and North Eastern region

8414 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the names of the places in West Bengal and North Eastern region where Government propose to construct hotels and bungalows for tourists during the Fifth Five Year period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, India Tourism Development Corporation, a Public Sector undertaking, plans to take up the construction of 50-room motel each at Siliguri and Gauhati. Its 156-room Airport Hotel at Dum Dum (Calcutta) is already under construction.

The Department of Tourism is also constructing a Youth Hostel at Darjeeling, a Tourist Bungalow each at

Darjeeling and Gauhati and a Forest Lodge each at Jaldapara and Kaziranga.

In the private sector the Department of Tourism has approved a hotel project each at Calcutta Gauhati, Jorhat, Siliguri and Silchar, from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists

Projects undertaken by I.T.D.C in West Bengal

8415 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state·

(a) the projects undertaken by India Tourism Development Corporation in West Bengal during the Fourth Five Year Plan period Project-wise

(b) the amount sanctioned and spent up-to-date, and

(c) the projects that are yet to be completed and reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI) (a) During the Fourth Five Year Plan period the India Tourism Development Corporation took up the construction of a Transit Hotel and renovation of the Duty Free Shop at Calcutta Airport and also set up a transport unit at Calcutta

(b) As against the estimated cost of Rs 258 lakhs for these schemes an expenditure of Rs 154 65 lakhs is likely to be incurred during the Fourth Plan

(c) Structural works of the transit Hotel Dum Dum have been completed Interior decoration and installation of equipment and electrical and sanitary installation are in progress The Hotel could not be commissioned earlier due to the delay in the procurement of equipment and construction material Every effort is being made to commission it during 1974.

Cost of Posting Flight personnel in Air India

8416 SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI D D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India is to introduce the Slip Crew Pattern soon, and

(b) if so, to what extent this is going to reduce the cost of posting flight personnel abroad?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b) Air-India management is examining the feasibility of introducing a slip system of scheduling their flying crews on India-UK/USA and India-Japan routes When introduced this is expected to result in considerable savings

Setting up of Cyclone Warning Radars

8417 SHRI P GANGADEB Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the total damage caused in 1973 to crops railway tracks and roads due to cyclones in various parts of the country, and

(b) whether his Ministry is planning to set up cyclone warning radars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI) (a) It is regretted that the required information is not readily available

(b) Four cyclone warning radars have already been set up at Calcutta Vishakhapatnam Paradeep and Madras It is proposed to set up two more radars on the east coast at Masulipat-

nam and Karaikal and two on the west coast at Bombay and Goa during the Fifth Plan period.

Import of Sterio Flongs

8418. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual number of Sterio Flongs imported in the country for the use of Newspapers and advertising agencies during the past three years and the value thereof;

(b) whether any license has been issued to any party to manufacture these flongs in our country, if so, with what results; and

(c) whether in the absence of any proposal to manufacture these flongs in the private sector, Government have any proposal to manufacture them in the public sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). The quantity and value of Matrix board (Stereo-typing dry Flongs) imported during the last 3 complete years and for 1973-74 (upto October, 1973) are as under:—

Year	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. 000).
1970-71	178	1396
1971-72	167	1449
1972-73	165	1404
1973-74 (upto Oct.73)	97	982

(b) M/s. Paper & Pulp Conversion Ltd., applied for manufacture of 300 tonnes of Sterio Flongs per year during delicensing period. The firm have received a C.O.B. Licence for the above. Their C. G. Application was approved by the Government. The firm has so far not been granted import licence for plant and machinery.

M/s. V. K. Paper Mills has been registered with D.G.T.D. for the manufacture of Sterio Flongs with a capacity of 450 Tonnes per annum. It has been reported by the firm that they have gone into trial production.

M/s Senapathy Whitelly has been permitted to manufacture Sterio Flongs with a capacity of 500 tonnes per annum. They have so far not submitted any C. G. application.

(c) Does not arise.

सूखा ग्रस्त कार्यों में लगे मध्य प्रदेश कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

8419. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत कार्यों में लगे कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सहायता जारी रखने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकार से वर्षा ऋतु आरम्भ होने के बाद अधिकांश सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत कार्य जारी रखने को कहा है तथा क्या इस पर अतिरिक्त व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार वहन करेगी, और

(ग) क्या सूखाग्रस्त व्यक्तियों की सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकार को कुछ अन्य सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि कोई अन्य सहायता देने का विचार नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार ने, 1972–73 से जारी सूखा

सम्बन्धी राहत कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में सितम्बर, 1973 के अन्त तक सूखा सम्बन्धी राहत पर हुए व्यय के सम्बन्ध मे, केन्द्रीय सहायता देना स्वीकार किया था। केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, 1972-73 मे और 1973-74 मे सितम्बर, 1973 तक केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए पन्त व्यय के रूप मे 871 89 लाख रुपये के खर्च का अनुमोदन किया गया है। व्यय के लेखा परीक्षित आकडो के आधार पर अन्तिम समायोजन होने तक, 517 लाख रुपये की रकम राज्य सरकार को दी गई है। सूखे से प्रभावित व्यक्तियो की सहायता के लिए, राज्य सरकार से किसी अन्य सहायता का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Setting up of a Cotton Corporation as part of Export Strategy

8420. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken by Government to set up a Cotton Corporation as a part of the export strategy;

(b) whether the idea of setting up a public sector organisation to boost the export of cotton textiles has been abandoned; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c). A decision was taken in 1972, to set up a National Textile Export Corporation with the ultimate aim of handling the country's exports of textiles. The corporation has not yet been set up in view of the good export performance of the industry and the desire to avoid unnecessary dislocation of the work being done by the concerned Export Promotion Councils. Government is closely watching the country's export performance in the textile sector. If, at any time, it is felt that the existing agencies cannot handle export of textiles effectively, the question of establishing the National Textile Export Corporation will be reconsidered.

Exports undertaking by Indian Dye Stuff Industry

8421. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian dye stuff industry is willing to undertake more exports if Government are able to ensure adequate supply of inputs; and

(b) if so, the broad features regarding the facilities sought by this industry and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facilities sought by the industry include enhanced production capacities for dyes and intermediates, adequate supply of raw materials, import of technology and equipment, etc These are, at present, under examination of a Working Group set up by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

Cases sanctioned by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

8422. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases sanctioned by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has gone down from 48 in 1971-72 to 5 in 1973-74;

(b) whether against the total amount of Rs. 1755 crores sanctioned to 72 industrial units, the actual disbursement made by Industrial Re-

construction Corporation of India is only Rs. 9 crores; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any enquiry has been made to find out the big difference between the sanctioned and the disbursed amounts and the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India sanctioned assistance to 48 units in 1971-72 (April, 71-June, 72) and to 7 units in 1973-74 (July, 73 to February, 74).

(b) Against the effective sanction of Rs. 1987.55 lakhs to 72 units, the Corporation has disbursed Rs. 1084.95 lakhs till the end of February, 1974

(c) Disbursement of the Corporation's assistance is made in stages depending on the needs of the reconstruction programme. Besides, a time lag between the amount sanctioned and the amount disbursed is inescapable on account of the factors mentioned below:—

(i) Arrangement with banks and other financial institutions regarding their participation in the reconstruction assistance including provision for working capital finance.

(ii) Satisfactory agreement with the labour including workload to be accepted after reopening of the units.

(iii) Satisfactory agreements with statutory creditors as also in respect of certificate proceedings, if any, about the scheme of repayment of the overdues of the assisted units;

(iv) Provision for technical and administrative personnel for the units by selection from outside as also reconstitution of the Board of Management, where necessary; and

(v) Completion of documentation including legal formalities connected therewith.

The Board of Directors in which the Government of India is also represented constantly reviews the position of sanctions and disbursements and ensures that no avoidable delay occurs in the re-opening of any of the assisted units.

Requests for Financial Assistance from States

8423. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many of the State budgets, already presented large deficits are indicated;

(b) whether in view of the above, the Central Government has received any request from such State Governments for financial assistance to meet the situation,

(c) if so, which States have made such requests and the amount of assistance sought; and

(d) Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Quantity and value of castor oil purchased and exported by S.T.C.

8424. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of castor oil purchased and exported by the State Trading Corporation during

1972-73 and 1973-74 (upto 31st January, 1974);

(b) the quantity of oil which could not be exported and had to be disposed of in the local market;

(c) the loss sustained as a result of this local disposal; and

(d) whether some officials of the S.T.C. were responsible for mishandling this deal and if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The quantity and value of Castor oil purchased and exported by the STC in 1972-73 and 1973-74 (upto 31st January, 1974) were as follows:—

Year	*Qty.* (M/Ts)	*Value* (in lakh)
1972-73	30439	Rs. 1437.59
1973-74	18424	Rs. 1557.64

(b) Nil.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Clandestine landing and non-payment of Customs Duty on Components for an Imported Fishing Vessel

8425. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any case charged by Cochin Customs involving clandestine landing and removal without payment of duty of components and spares of an imported fishing vessel when the vessel was under the Customs control;

(b) the amount of revenue that would have been lost to Government had this gone undetected;

(c) whether this case has revealed loopholes in the existing system of preventive control and collusion between the Assistant Collector of Customs incharge of preventive and the offenders involved; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Cochin Custom House has issued a show-cause memo charging a party with evasion of duty to the extent of approx. Rs. 3.8 lakhs on account of mis-declaration of value and clandestine landing and removal of spares, equipment and accessories of fishing trawlers.

(c) and (d). Euquiries are being made to ascertain whether the case reveals any loopholes in the existing system of preventive control on vessels in Cochin Port. The Collector of Customs, Cochin has stated that enquiries made so far do not reveal collusion between any of the Customs Officers and the offenders.

Statutory control on production, price and distribution of common item of cloth

8426. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to impose statutory control on production, price and distribution of five common items of cloth of mass consumption made out of medium count yarn;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the share of the medium varieties in the total cloth production in the mill sector;

(d) what proportion of the total production of medium varieties is proposed to be brought under control; and

(a) whether the prices fixed are expected to be higher than the existing levels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). According to the revised scheme regarding controlled cloth brought into force from 1st April, 1974, there is a statutory control on production, price and distribution of five common varieties of mill made cotton cloth, *viz.*, Dhotie, Saree, Long Cloth, Shirting, and Drill of coarse and medium categories. The salient features of this scheme are as follows:—

1. The cotten textile mill industry will be required to produce 800 million square metres of controlled cloth per annum.

2. The five commonly used varieties of coarse and medium varieties will be subject to price control. The prices in respect of the coarse and medium 'B' varieties will be increased by 30 per cent over the prices fixed in May, 1968. The price of medium 'A' category of cloth which has now been brought under control, has also been fixed accordingly.

(3) The revised scheme provides for adequate production of each variety of controlled cloth in each of the three categories, *viz.*, Medium 'A', Medium 'B' and Coarse.

(4) A penalty of Rs. 2.50 per metre has been prescribed for non-fulfilment of obligation. Inter-mill transfer of obligation to produce controlled cloth is, however, allowed.

(5) A set off of 1 metre of controlled cloth for every 3 metre of cloth exported over and above the mills' export obligation of 15 per cent and their controlled cloth obligation will be allowed.

(6) Compulsory selvedge printing of prices on every metre of controlled cloth will be introduced progressively.

(c) In 1973, the share of the medium varieties in the total cloth production in the mill sector was about 68.06 per cent.

(d) The quantity of controlled cloth in coarse, Medium 'A', and medium 'B' varieties to be produced after the 31st March, 1974, shall roughly bear the same proportion to the total quantity of cloth in coarse, Medium 'B' and Medium 'A' categories produced during the year 1973.

(e) The ex-Mill price of Coarse and lower Medium categories of cloth will be 30 per cent higher than their prices fixed in May, 1968. The prices of higher medium cloth, brought under control from 1st April, 1974, will be appreciably less than the market prices for these varieties prevailing before that date.

Price increase by leading Manufacturers of Polyester and Blended Fabrics

8427. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether leading manufacturers of polyster and blended fabrics have started raising prices;

(b) whether one group has announced a price increase of Rs. 4 to 5 per metre for blended suitings and Rs. 2 to 3 for shirtings; and

(c) if so, the attitude of Government towards this new price hike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There is no system of collecting data on prices of the different varieties of such cloth manufactured by different mills.

(c) Government do not contemplate any intervention in regard to prices in this sector, especially as these fabrics cater to the relatively affluent sections of society.

Import of Cultured Pearls

8428 SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether cultured pearls are imported by India from Japan for making jewellery, and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Raw cultured pearls are imported under the registered exporters policy and these are re-exported after processing and polishing either as pearls or as jewellery studded with pearls

Collaboration Agreement with Guyna Government

8429 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a paper mill is being set up in Guyana with the collaboration of Guyana Government

(b) whether any collaboration agreement has been finalised in this regard, and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) The Government has not received any proposal so far for setting up a paper mill in Guyana as on Indian Joint Venture,

(b) and (c): The question does not

Contract to set up a Hotel in Zanzibar

8430 SHRI BANAMALI BABU Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some Indian hoteliers have entered into a contract to set up a hotel in Zanzibar, and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes Sir

(b) East India Hotels Ltd Calcutta, have secured a contract on 8-1-74 for the construction and management of a hotel in Zanzibar for a period of ten years All the costs and expenses shall be borne and met by Zenzibar party Hotels Ya Bwawani

Ex-gratia compensation for properties left over in Pakistan

8431 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5221 dated the 31st August 1973 and state

(a) the names of the person who received *ex-gratia* compensations on behalf of (i) Patrakola Tea Co, (ii) Lackatoorah Tea Co, (iii) North Bengal Sugar Mills Co, (iv) Moheni Mills Co, (v) Raken and Co, (vi) Bahmer Lawree and Co, (vii) Budge and Roof Co, (viii) Indian Tea Association, (ix) Prabartah Commercial Corporation, (x) Indo-Burma Petroleum Co, (xi) Midnapur Commercial Co., (xii) Jivalal Kushalchand and (xiii) Kutema Tea Co and (xiv) H. P. Shroff, (xv) Premratens Mulchani (xvi) Tarakuath;

(b) when they migrated to India and the facts about their properties left; and

(c) whether their properties were requisitioned or forcibly occupied and taken over by Pakistan prior to 1965?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) *Ex-gratia* grant were given in the names of the Companies listed in (a) above and not to individuals.

(b) and (c). All companies have their registered offices in India, and factories; tea estates, branches, in East Pakistan which became vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, Pakistan, in 1965, under the Defence of Pakistan Rules. The question of migration therefore does not arise.

इस्पात के 'ट्रे' पर उत्पादनशुल्क

8432. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्पात के छोटे ट्रे पर उत्पादनशुल्क नहीं लगाया गया है; और

(ख) इस प्रकार की "ट्रे" बनाने वालों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके लाभ पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) इस्पात की छोटी तश्तरियां, जो न तो जमीन पर और न ही मेज पर ही रखी जाती है तथा जिन्हें घरों में, क्लबों में तथा रेस्तरां में खाद्य-सामग्रियों/पेय को लाने ले जाने में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क की लेवी की परिधि के अन्तर्गत इसलिए नहीं आती क्योंकि कि उन्हें "इस्पात फर्नीचर" के रूप में, जो केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क टैरिफ के अन्तर्गत एक शुल्क लगने योग्य मद है वर्गीकृत नहीं किया जाता है ।

(ख) ऊपर (क) को देखते हुए ऐसे निर्माण-कर्ताओं की संख्या के सम्बंध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और न उनको होने वाले लाभों पर नियंत्रण लगाने की कोई व्यवस्था है।

8433. SHRI G. Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Tobacco Development Council has made any plan to the fixation of minimum price for export of tobacco this year; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The minimum export prices for different grades of unmanufactured tobacco have been revised by the Government this year also after considering the recommendations of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council.

(a) The minimum export prices for manufactured tobacco for the 1974-crop have been raised by about 20 per cent to 25 per cent over the prices fixed last year. The minimum export prices for unsold stocks out of 1972 and 1973 crops have also been raised

by about 5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively over the prices fixed last year.

Issue of Licences to Small Scale Units

8434 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government propose to review its import policy to encourage small scale units by giving them licences for restricted items,

(b) whether under the present policy, licences are granted to small units for restricted items, and

(c) whether Government will consider the units which are ancillary to priority industries to give priority treatment in the matter of import licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) Small Scale Units are granted import licences for restricted items upto the specified value limits indicated in the import policy (Red Book Vol. I) The face value restrictions in respect of a number of items have been relaxed in the import policy for 1974 75 period

(c) Some of the ancillary industries are already included in the list of priority industries There is no proposal to give priority treatment to other ancillary industries

Demand of Indian Towels Abroad

8435 SHRI R N BARMAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a great demand of Indian Towels abroad;

(b) whether Towel manufacturers of India are not in a position to cope with the demand of towels from foreign countries, and

(c) names of countries India is exporting towels and the steps Government proposes to take to increase the production of towels in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Our towel manufacturers are heavily booked, and they find it difficult to cope with the increasing demand

(c) India is exporting towels to Canada, Denmark, West Germany, East Germany, Poland, New Zealand, UK, USA, USSR, Japan and a number of other countries Government is encouraging installation of terry-towel looms to cater principally to export-markets Some licences in this behalf have been issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and further applications will be favourably considered.

Demand of Indian Garments in Sweden

8436 SHRI R N BARMAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a great demand of Indian garments in Sweden:

(b) the total value of Indian garments exported to Sweden during 1972, and

(c) the items India Imports from Sweden in lieu of the Indian garments exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The total value of Indian garments exported to Sweden during 1972 was Rs 5 29 crores

(c) There are no specific items to be imported from Sweden in lieu of the Indian garments exported to that country

Dry Port in Delhi

8437 SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI S N SINGH DEO

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a dry port in Delhi has been turned down by the Planning Commission on the ground that it may not attract sufficient traffic to justify the investment; and

(b) if so, whether it has been finally decided to drop the idea of having a dry port in Delhi in spite of the fact that some other concerned Ministries and authorities have cleared the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under active consideration of Government.

वाणिज्य मंत्री की कुवैत की यात्रा

8438. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर :**

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनकी हाल की कुवैत यात्रा के दौरान भारत से उस देश को कुछ वस्तुओं के निर्यात के बारे में कोई करार हुआ था और यदि हां, तो किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जाएगा ;

(ख) चालू वर्ष गत वर्ष की तुलना में कितने प्रतिशत अधिक निर्यात किया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या इस निर्यात में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण इन वस्तुओं के बदले तेल का आयात करना है; और

(घ) क्या पूर्व वर्षों की तुलना में वस्तुओं का निर्यात कम मूल्य पर किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज). (क) से (ग) : वाणिज्य मंत्री की हाल ही की कुवैत यात्रा के दौरान 13 फरवरी, 1974 को कुवैत राज्य की सरकार के साथ एक व्यापार और आर्थिक करार सम्पन्न हुआ। करार का स्वरूप व्यापक है और ऐसी वस्तुओं का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है जिनका निर्यात दोनों देशों द्वारा एकदूसरे को किया जाना है।

दोनों में से किसी भी देश द्वारा किये जाने वाले निर्यातों के सम्बन्ध में इस करार में कोई स्तर निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

यह करार दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक और व्यापार सम्बन्धों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए किया गया है। कुवैत को होने वाले निर्यातों को बढ़ाना, निर्यातों को अधिकाधिक बढ़ाने के हमारे विश्वव्यापी अभियान का ही अंग है और उसे केवल कुवैत से तेल का आयात करने के साधन के रूप में ही तैयार नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) इस करार में निर्यात के सामान के लिए लगाई जाने वाली कीमतें नहीं दी गई हैं। तथापि, निर्यात चालू अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों पर ही किए जाते हैं।

अफीम का उत्पादन और उसका निर्यात

8439. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में अफीम का कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न देशों को इसका कितना निर्यात किया गया और उन देशों के नाम क्या है ; और

(ग) इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग) पूर्ववर्ती तीन वर्षों अर्थात 1971 से 1973 तक के दौरान उत्पादित तथा निर्यात की गई अफीम की

मात्रा और उसके अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा की रकम नीचे दी गई है —

वर्ष	90 घनत्व पर उत्पादन	निर्यात की गई मात्रा	उससे अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा
	(टनों मे)	(टनों मे)	(हजार रुपयो मे)
1971	883	894	12,06,20
1972	991	886	17,22,07
1973	866	866	16,35,38

जिन देशो को पूर्ववर्ती तीन वर्षों मे अफीम निर्यात की गई थी, उनके नाम दर्शाने वाला विवरण-पत्र सलग्न है ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	देश का नाम	निम्नलिखित वर्षों मे विभिन्न देशो को 90° घनत्व पर निर्यात की गई मना		
		1971 (टन)	1972 (टन)	1973 (टन)
1	अर्जेन्टाइन	7	6	9.5
2	बेल्जियम	7.5	27 3	25.0
3	बल्गेरिया	5 0	5.0	5.5
4	फ्रास	100.0	110.0	95.0
5	हालैण्ड	7.0	26.0	6.0
6	इटली.	46.0	33 5	49.5
7	जापान	35 0	20 0	50.0
8	पौलैण्ड	—	4.9	8.0
9	स्पेन	18.0	18.0	12.0
10	स्विट्जरलैण्ड	14.5	26.1	16.0
11	ताइवान	—	1.0	3.0
12	ब्रिटेन	260.2	242.0	241.5
13	सयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	191.6	202.0	197.0
14	सोवियत रूस	110.0	105.0	90 0
15	पश्चिमी जर्मनी	89.0	58 1	58.0
16	चेकोस्लोवाकिया	3.0	—	—
	जोड	893.8 अथवा (894)	885.9 अथवा (886)	866.0

जीवन बीमा पालिसियों पर जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा घोषित बोनस के बारे में शिकायतें

8440. **श्री भागीरथ भंजर :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है कि जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा चालू वर्ष के लिए जीवन बीमा पालिसियों पर घोषित बोनस पर्याप्त नही है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) (क) : ऐसी कुछ शिकायते मिली हैं कि जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा घोषित बोनस की दरे न्यून है ।

(ख) बोनस की दरे द्वि-वार्षिक बीमाकिक मूल्य-निर्धारणो से प्रकट अधिशेष रकम पर निर्भर करती है । मुद्रा-स्फीती के कारण प्रशासनिक व्यय मे वृद्धि होने से बोनस की दरे बढ़ाने में रुकावट आई है । फिर भी जीवन बीमा निगम कारोबार में लाभ के तत्व को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता के प्रति सजग है और इस दिशा मे अनेक कदम उठा रहा है ।

Impact of Bank Credit on Price Rise

8441. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in last one year Rs. 1,300 crores of bank credit has been pumped into the financial system;

(b) if so, to what extent it has helped in deficit financing and increase in prices of various commodities; and

(c) whether it was one of the main factors of price rise during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Net bank credit to Government and to the Commercial sector increased by Rs. 970 crores and Rs. 323 crores, respectively, in 1973-74.

(b) and (c). The figure of deficit financing for the financial year 1973-74 is under compilation as it has to take into account year-end adjustments. While it is true that large-scale deficit financing has, no doubt, an influence on the price level, it is difficult to apportion the increase in the price level that can be attributed to deficit financing since other factors affecting the price level, such as availability of erssential goods and services, prices of imported raw materials and other goods etc, are also simultaneously operating in the economy.

Export of Tea to U.S.S.R.

8424. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement with U.S.S.R. which buys nearly 99 per cent of Darjeeling Tea-output of 10 million kilograms at only Rs. 12 per Kg., is unprofitable; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मथुरा, वृन्दावन, हरिद्वार, बद्रीनाथ और केदारनाथ की यात्रा करने के लिये विदेशी पर्यटकों को अनुमति

8443. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी पर्यटको को मथुरा, वृन्दावन, हरिद्वार, बद्रीनाथ और केदारनाथ की यात्रा करने के लिये अनुमति न देने के क्या कारण है , और

(ख) इस सुविधा का विस्तार करने के बारे मे सरकार की भावी योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) और (ख) विदेशी पर्यटको के लिए मथुरा, वृन्दावन और हरिद्वार की यात्रा पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नही है ।

परन्तु, विदेशी पर्यटको को बद्रीनाथ और केदारनाथ जाने के लिये विशेष परमिट प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता होती है, क्योकि ये क्षेत्र विदेशी (परिरक्षित क्षेत्र) आदेश 1958 के अन्तर्गत परिरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित किये गये है । बद्रीनाथ तथा केदारनाथ जाने के लिये विदेशियो के परमिटो के लिये आवेदन पत्रो पर उनके गुण-दोषो के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है ।

ऊन के निर्यात से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा

8444. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान और वर्ष 1973-74 के पहले भाग के दौरान ऊन और ऊनी कपड़ों के निर्यात मे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ;

(ख) क्या निर्यात किये गये ऊनी कपडों के प्रमुख निर्माताओं मे रही ऊन उद्योग ने एक विशिष्ट भूमिका अदा की है ; और

(ग) क्या इस उद्योग की कुछ कठिनाइया हैं और यदि हां, तो उन्हे दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) : वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 की पहली छमाही (अर्थात् अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1973) के दौरान ऊन तथा ऊनी माल के निर्यात स क्रमश. 48 20 करोड रुपये और 26. 74 करोड रुपये की राशि का विदेशी मुद्रा का उपार्जन किया गया ।

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान हुए 48. 20 करोड रु० के कुल निर्यातो मे ऊनी उद्योग के इस सैक्टर द्वारा 1 66 करोड़ रुपये की राशि क निर्यात किए गये ।

(ग) जी, हा, कच्चे माल के सम्बन्ध मे शाडी ऊन उद्योग की कतिपय कठिनाइया है । इन पर गौर किया जाता है और उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

Appointment of Chairman of Non-Nationalised Banks

8445. **SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India wields power to approve the appointment of the Chairman of all non-nationalised banks;

(b) the number of the employees of the Reserve Bank of India with their

names and respective age who have been deputed to act as Chairman of such banks;

(c) the normal age of retirement of these employees; and

(d) justification for giving extension of age limit to them in each case, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir. Section 35B(1)(b) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, lays down, *inter alia*, that no appointment or reappointment of a Chairman of a banking company shall have effect unless such appointment/re-appointment is made with the previous approval of the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) The Reserve Bank have reported that five of their officers are presently on deputation as Chairman of non-nationalised banks, as indicated below:—

Name of the Reserve Bank Officer on deputation as Chairman.	Name of the bank of which the chairman.
Shri L. Krishanan . . . (52)	Bank of Madura Ltd., Madurai
Shri B. K. Jain . . . (54)	Benaras State Bank Ltd. Varanasi.
Shri M. R. Kamath . . . (51)	Corporation Bank Ltd. Manglore.
Shri S. C. Jain . . . (48)	Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd. Kanpur.
Shri M. L. Inasu . . . (46)	Purbanchal Bank Ltd. Gauhati.

Notes :— Figures in brackets indicate the age of the officer as on the 1st March, 1974

(c) The normal age of retirement of these Reserve Bank Officers is 58 years.

(d) Does not arise.

12.11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SPREADING OF MALARIA

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Rohtak): I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Health and Family Planning to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported spreading of malaria".

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): The National Malaria Eradication Programme, which was launched by Government in 1953 as a control programme and was changed into an eradication one in 1958, has significant achievements to its credit. From an estimate of 75 million people suffering from malaria every year prior to 1953, the incidence was reduced to 49151 in 1961. However, it is an unfortunate fact that after a dramatic fall in the incidence of malaria, there has been from 1964 a steady rise. This rise has been particularly alarming from 1971 onwards. The number of positive cases has risen to almost 15 lakhs in 1973.

The main reasons for this alarming situation are the development of resistance to insecticides by mosquitoes in certain areas, inadequate surveillance by the States who are directly responsible for implementing this scheme, and unsatisfactory supply of insecticide due to difficulty in procurement and financial constraints. Taking stock of this serious situation, the Central Council of Health which met in Delhi early this month and on

which were represented Ministers from all the States and Union Territories, passed a special resolution with regard to the Malaria Eradication Programme containing a number of important recommendations for implementation The Health Ministry also constituted a Committee to study in depth all the relevant aspects of the National Malaris Eradication Programme The Committee submitted its report recently, which is under active consideration of Government

In the fifth Plan a sum of Rs 84 92 crores has been provided for the National Malaria Eradication Programme This sum is unlikely to be sufficient to meet the requirements, specially in view of the sharp rise in the price of imported insecticides and mosquito larvaccidal oil I propose to pursue this matter with the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : स्पीकर साहब, मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्टेटमेंट हमारे सामने रखा है उस को देख कर हाउस को यह पता चला कि आज देश के अन्दर मलेरिया की जो सिचुएशन है वह अलार्मिंग है जोकि एक बडी चिन्ताजनक बात है और और बहुत अनफार्चुनेट है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्टेटमेन्ट मे कुछ तारीखे दी है। 1964 तक तो उन्होंने बडे क्रेडिट लिए है कि उसके अन्दर बहुत अच्छा काम किया लेकिन 1964 के बाद मलेरिया मे स्टेडी राइज हुई और 1971 के बाद उन्होने इसको अलार्मिंग बताया है। हमारी प्रधान मत्री 1964 मे मिनिस्टर बनी, और 71 मे फिर प्रधान मत्री तो 1964 से इसमे स्टेडी राइज हुआ और 1971 से अलार्मिंग पोजीशन चली। खैर इन बातो को छोडते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हू मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेन्ट मे कहा है :

"This rise has been particularly alarming from 1971 onwards'

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू

This is not the correct position Sir, I have got the report of the Public Accounts Committee of 1969-70

इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने अलाहिदा से एक चैप्टर मलेरिया मलेरिया के ऊपर दिया है जिसमे इसकी बाबत उन्होने बडी चिन्ता प्रकट की है और सरकार को चेतावनी दी है कि मलेरिया की सिचुएशन बडी अलार्मिंग होती जा रही गवर्नमेंट को इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए। अब इसके अन्दर हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है :

"The main reasons for this alarming situation are the development of resistance to insecticides by mosquitoes in certain arets, inadequate surveillance by the States"

This is also not the correct position The Public Accounts Committee have pointed out so many things The main deficiencies pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee are unsatisfactory spraying, poor surveillance, inadequate laboratory facilities, defective blood smearing and delayed examination and lack of epidemiological investigations

मै माननीय मत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू 1969 मे जब पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट आप का मिली उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट ने क्या क्या उठाये? पब्लिक एकाउट्स कमेटी ने जो डिफेक्ट्स बताये थे और जो चेतावनी दी थी उसके लिए आप की हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री ने कौन से स्टेप्स उठाये? वैसे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब स्टेट्स के ऊपर यह रेस्पासिबिलिटी शिफ्ट करेंगे लेकिन मेरी समझ मे नही आता कि सेन्टर इस पर रुपया खर्च करती है और

जहां तक मेरी इन्फार्मेशन है, जो वर्ल्ड हेल्थ आर्गेनाइजेशन है वह भी आपको कोई न कोई इम्दाद देता होगा, वजीर साहब बताएं कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कितना रुपया आज तक इस प्रोग्राम—मासक्वीटो इरैडिकेशन प्रोग्राम पर खर्च किया और वर्ल्ड हेल्थ आर्गेनाइजेशन का क्या कन्ट्रिब्यूशन है, वहां से कितना सहयोग आपको मिला है ?

स्पीकर साहब 1958 से लेकर 1967–68 तक 154 करोड़ रुपया इस मलेरिया इरैडिकेशन प्रोग्राम पर खर्च हुआ और जो रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रदेश की सरकारें हेल्थ के ऊपर खर्च करती हैउसका 12.72 परसेंट अकेले इस प्रोग्राम, मलेरिया इरैडिकेशन प्राग्राम के ऊपर सरकार ने खर्च किया। इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बावजूद हम पीछे की तरफ जा रहे है, बजाय इसके कि मलेरिया खत्म होता । मलेरिया को मिटाने के लिए इतना रुपया खर्च होने के बाद होना यह चाहिये था कि उसमे कमी होती लेकिन इस मे यही बात है कि मर्ज बढता ही जा रहा है । ऐसी हालत म मै समझता हूं इस प्रोग्राम पर जो रुपया खर्च किया जाता है वह ठीक ढग से खर्च नही किया जाता है साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि इस प्रोग्राम को ठीक तरह से इम्पलीमेंट नही किया जाता । अगर मैं यह कहूं कि आपकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव फेल्योर है तो कोई गलत बात नही होगी । मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है कि पहले तो सेंट्रल कौसिल आफ हेल्थ की मीटिंग हुई इस मामले में, और उन्होंने कहा एक कमेटी भी मुकर्रर की थी इसके बारे में जिसने अभी हाल में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है जिसपर सरकार बहुत एक्खिली विचार कर रही है । मेरी समझ में नही आया, मंत्री जी बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि रिसेंटली का क्या मतलब है ताकि हमें असल डेट का पता चल जाये कि आया अभी कुछ रोज ही पहले रिपोर्ट पेश हुई है या दो चार महीने पहले पेश हुई थी ? और उस वक्त से आप ने रिपोर्ट के ऊपर क्या ऐक्शन लिया, क्या उसके ऊपर करते रहे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रुल्स ने दोबारा कहा हैं कि पांच सात मिनट से ज्यादा पहले स्पीक नहीं लेगे और उस के बाद पांच मिनट कोई से ज्यादा कोई और नहीं लेगा ।

श्री मुक्तियार सिंह मलिक : तो मैं यही समाप्त करता हू ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने दो तीन बात कही हैं । एक तो उन्होंने पूछा कि इस के ऊपर कितना पैसा खर्चा किया है तो पिछले साल के अन्त तक 274 करोड़ 5 लाख रुपया इस नेशनल मलेरिया इरेडिकेशन प्रोग्राम पर खर्च हुआ है और जैसा मैने कहा इस से लाभ बहुत हुआ । जहां करोड़ आदमी मलेरियासे पीड़ित होते थे और लाखों आदमी हर साल मरते थे इस को हम बहुत कट्रोल में लाए हैं । इसमें कोई शक नहीं, जैसा कि मैने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है पिछले करीब दस साल से और खास तौर से तीन चार साल से यह फिर से बढ़ रहा है । इस के दो तीन कारण मैने दिए एक तो यह है कि जो इम्प्यूनाइजेशन हो जाता है, जब एक बार स्प्रे करते है उस के बाद कुछ समय बाद वह मच्छर उस से मरते ही नही है । फिर हमे दवा बदलनी पड़ती है । और एक दुर्भाग्य है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, तो कृषि की पृष्ठभूमि से आते है, उन्हे ज्ञात होगा, जो डी० डी० टी० हम ऐग्रीकल्चर में इस्तेमाल करते है वह डी० टी० टी० पानी मे चला जाता है और फिर वह उसी पर पलते हैं । तो पैदा होते ही वे रेजिस्टेंट हो जाते हैं ।

मैंने स्टैट्स का जिक्र किया तो मेरा यह तात्पर्य नही था कि हम बिल्कुल निर्दोष हैं, स्टेट्स दोषी हैं । दोष की बात नहीं है ।

[डा० कर्ण सिंह]

कुछ कमिया है, कुछ त्रुटियां है । ऐक्चुअली जो कार्य करना है वह तो स्टैट्स को करना है । हम पैसा देते हैं । तो इस मे स्टैट्स के साथ बैठा कर हम ने विचार विमर्श किया और हम ने सोचा कि क्या करना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात उन्होने कही कि रिपोर्ट कब मिली, तो यह रिपोर्ट 28 मार्च को मिली हैं । अभी एक महीना नहीं हुआ । बडी अच्छी रिपोर्ट है, सारी प्राबलम्स को उस में देखा है और उस के ऊपर हम गौर कर रहे हैं ।

खर्च के बारे मे यह बात है कि कीमते बढ गई है पेस्टीसाइट्स की भी और इन्सेक्टिसाइट्स की भी, इसलिए अब हमे और पैसे की जरुरत है । पी ए सी की रिपोर्ट बिलकुल ठीक उन्होने कहा उस वक्त भी उस के ऊपर हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री ने गौर किया लेकिन मैं अब यह जरुर समझता हू कि जो पाचवा प्लान शुरु हो रहा है इस मे सब को मिल कर काम करना है । मैने व्यक्तिगत रुप से स्वास्थ्य मत्रियो से बात की है और मुझे आशा है कि अगर हमे धनराशि मिल गई तो हम जरुर इन मच्छरो के विरुद्ध कुछ न कुछ कडी कार्रवाई करेंगे ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोमा) मच्छर मारने मे सफलता नही मिल रही है । मक्खियो का प्रकोप बढता जा रहा है और इस सब के कारण देश का स्वास्थ्य भी बिगडता जा रहा है । इन हालत मे एक ओर जहा पहले इस मलेरिया इरेडिकेशन प्रोग्राम मे जो सफलता मिली उसके परिणामस्वरुप जो लोगो को राहत मिली वह अपने आप मे एक बहुत अच्छी बात थी । इसमे कोई दो राये नही हो सकती है कि मलेरिया इरेडिकेशन प्रोग्राम इस देश मे काफी हद तक सफल रहा है । मलेरिया बिलकुल गावो और शहरों से निर्मूल सा हो गया । लेकिन अब हालात बदल रहे हैं और अब हमे इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता से सोचना पडेगा । लेकिन मुझे इस वक्तव्य से यह लगता है कि सरकार मे वह गम्भीरता नही आई है । क्योंकि वह कह रहे हैं, चाहे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से चर्चा कर रहे होंगे, वह कहते हैं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने उनको धनराशि नही अलाट की जितनी उनको इसके लिए चाहिए थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसे आपने पहले सारे मुल्क में स्प्रे का प्रोग्राम चलाया था उसी तरह से प्रोग्राम के अनुसार आप फिर स्प्रे सारे देश मे कराऐ तो उस सब के लिए आपको कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी क्या इसका अनुमान आपने लगाया है? आपने कहा कि 84 करोड की धनराशि कम हैं । लेकिन सारे मुल्क मे दुबारा स्प्रे का कार्यक्रम चलान क लिए कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी ?

आपने राज्यो के लिए कहा कि उनका सहयोग आपको नही मिल रहा है । आप यह सहयोग एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव चाहते हैं या फाईनेशल ? अगर फाइनेशल चाहते हैं तो किस दिशा मे ? एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सहयोग का जहा तक सम्बन्ध हैं जिन राज्यों मे आप डी डी टी स्प्रे कराने जा रहे है उनके लिए क्या आपके पास काफी तादाद मे डी डी टी है या नहीं ?

आपने यह भी कहा है कि मिनिस्टर्स की कानफेस मे स्पेशल रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ और उस मे बहुत इम्पार्टेंट रिकामेडेशन और इम्प्लेमेंटेशन की बात आपने बताई तो क्या आप सदन को अवगत कराएगे कि वे रिकोमेडेशनज क्या है जो आपने उस रेजोल्यूशन मे रखी है ? जो आपकी नेशनल मलेरिया इरेडिकेशन प्रोग्राम के के बारे मे रिपोर्ट है क्या उस रिपोर्ट को आप सदन की टेबल पर रखेंगे ?

मलेरिया इरेडिकेशन के बारे मे मेहरबानी करके शहरो तक आप सीमित न रहे । गांव वाले इस मलेरिया से जितने बिमार और दुखी रहते हैं उतने शायद शहर वाले नहीं रहते । शहर में फिर भी

कुछ समृद्धिशाली लोग रहते हैं जो कुछ पैसे दे कर भी डी० डी० टी० स्प्रे करा लेते हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो डी० डी० टी० स्प्रे का प्रोग्राम चलता है क्या उसके लिए एन. डी. एम. सी. द्वारा कुछ चार्जिज लिए जाते हैं क्योंकि मैम्बर्ज पार्लियमैंट की शिकायतें हैं कि स्प्रे करने वाले लोग उन से पैसे लेकर स्प्रे करते हैं।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : उन्होंने पहले यह पूछा है कि कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी। मूल्य वक्तव्य मे मैं बता चुका हूं कि 85 करोड़ के करीब धनराशि पंचम योजना मे रखी गई है। हमने पहले सोचा था कि कोई सौ करोड़ के करीब जरूरत होगी। लेकिन वह उससे पूर्व की बात है जब कीमतें नही बढ़ी थी। अब वे बढ गई हैं। अब पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कीमतें बढी है तो उसके साथ-साथ इंसैक्टमाइड्ज की कीमतें भी बढ़ी है और अब हमें उससे ज्यादा की जरूरत होगी। तो वह जो रिमोसेंज का प्रश्न है उस को हम देख रहे हैं कि इस साल कितना मिल सकता है और आगे कितना मिलेगा। लेकिन इस मे कोई शक नहीं कि जो 85 करोड़ है इस से काम बनने वाला नही है। ज्यों ज्यों आवश्यकता होगी हम उस के लिए प्रयत्न करेंगे।

राज्यों से हम धनराशि का कोई सहयोग नही चाहते। यह जो नेशनल मलेरिया ईरेडिकेशन प्रोग्राम है सौ प्रतिशत उस की धनराशि सेंटर से जाती है। हम उन से केवल पूरा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सहयोग चाहते है ताकि जो पोस्टस खाली हैं वह भरें। यह न हो कि मलेरिया के लिए दिया गया पैसा किसी और काम मे लगे, क्योंकि कार्य तो उन्हें करना है, हैल्थ राज्यों का दायित्व है इसलिए काम उन्हें ही करना है। हम तो केवल पैसा यहां से दे सकते है कुछ सम्बन्ध बना कर रख सकते हैं।

तीसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछी कि रिजोल्यूशन क्या था? रिजोल्यूशन में 8, 10 चीजें स्टेट्स ने कही जैसे कि किस प्रकार से स्प्रेइंग होनी चाहिए, रीजनल बेसिस होनी चाहिए, फ़ाइनेंशियल प्रौवीजन इत्यादि। यह रिजोल्यूशन बड़ा लाभप्रद है क्योंकि अगर इस के ऊपर स्टेट्स चले तो हमें इस में काफ़ी आसानी हो सकती है।

जहा तक इस रिपोर्ट का प्रश्न है इस को मैं समझता हूं कि अभी रखना प्रीमेच्योर इसलिए है कि रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त हुई है और इस पर हम गौर कर रहे है। और जो भी आवश्यक कदम होगा बाद में जब मौका आयेगा तो सदन को बता देंगे।

आखिरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि शहरो मे ही नही गावों में भी होनी चाहिए। अजीब बात है मलेरिया की उस मे विपरीत हुआ। रूरल एरिया मे मलेरिया बहुत हद तक कम कर दिया था, लेकिन अर्बन मलेरिया बढ़ गया और नतीजे के तौर पर अर्बन सैन्टर मे फिर से मलेरिया गावों के एरियाज मे चला गया। इसलिए हमें गावो में और शहरों मे दोनों मे बराबर की होशियारी बरतनी है।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, historians may recall that, in the Bengal Gazetter and in many State Gazetteers, it was written during the British period that malaria in India could be compared with the 'London plague'. The Minister has admitted in his statement that it is on the increase now; it was something like 15 lakhs in 1973. I want to tell the Minister that the State Governments have not properly utilised the money which the Union Government had given for malaria eradication programme. Even the Additional Secre-

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

tary while appearing before the public Accounts Committee stated:

> "Whenever our team goes to the fields and finds out loopholes and drawbacks in the programmes, we do point out these to State Governments."

> We do find that in certain areas there is complete failure of the programme."

I would urge upon the hon Minister to see that this programme is given top priority now. I can say about Orissa that, a few years ago, due to implementation of the programme, there were not many mosquitoes to bite the people. But now it is very difficult to sit in the house, not to speak of moving in the streets.

The hon. Minister once said in this House while answering a question that 'this is a new generation of mosquitoes' He also said that they had developed some resistance to insecticides. We have to find out the right type of medicines to combet the onslaught of this new-generation. The hon. Minister who could withstand the onslaught of the new generation of doctors, the new generation of adulterators, must be in a position to find a solution so far as the new generation of mosquitoes is concerned.

There are three items while we discuss about this eradication programme: one is the attack phase; the programme here is for three years; it has to be continued for three years; then the second three-years are for surveillance; and the third three-year programme is maintenance; and here we have failed; all the State Governments have failed in the maintenance programme. I urge upon the hon. Minister that he must give top priority to this mosquito menace in this country, and while doing that, he must lay stress on the Adivasi areas also. The figures given are not accurate. I personally know that the programme people, when they go to the tribal areas, have got scant respect for the tribal people and the figure given is completely inaccurate, because they think that if the tribal people who are half-clad, who are in rags have a little mosquito-bite, there is nothing wrong; they do not give much importance to them. Therefore, while compiling the figure, they must be sure that the figure is on all-India basis and takes into consideration the tribal people also

DR KARAN SINGH: Two major points have been made by the hon Member It is true that the States are directly responsible for this As I said, though I do not want to give the impression that I am trying to put all the blame on the States, it is certainly a cooperative effort; the Centre and the States together have to work out procedures It is true that, as he has said in many States, the administration of the programme has not been satisfactory. That is why I have urged upon the State Health Ministers to do the needful.

This question of immunity and the new generation is really a very ticklish question. We find that with each imunity the mosquito gets, the insecticide that is required to meet it becomes more and more expensive. Whereas previously with the normal DDT you could meet it, now when it become resistant to DDT we try BHS and when it becomes resistant to BHS, we go in for BHD and if it gets immunity to that also, we have got to try Malayfia So, that way, when it becomes resistant to one, we try the another. So, this involves a lot of imported material and it becomes more and more expensive. I agree that we have got to work out and we have got to do some basic research on this matter. The World Health Organization is dealing with it in a very big way because India is not the only country which is suffering from

Malaria. Several countries in this region, particularly, Bangla Desh and Burma are also very badly affected and the WHO is dealing with it. I will myself, when I go to WHO this year, take up this matter personally. It is true that top priority should be given. As the hon. Member opposite said, a big chunk of the Health Ministry's budget is already being allotted to Malaria and we will try and see that it is done.

His point regarding Adivasi areas is also well taken. In fact my colleague in the Ministry, Mr. Kisku, is himself from the Adivasi area. We are fully aware of this problem and we will try and see that special attention is given.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): It seems from the statement that the Government is not at all serious about this problem because, it had been serious, this problem would have been given much more attention than it has received from the Government.

Now, the citizens suffer and whether they suffer because of the neglect and inefficiency of the State Governments or whether there are some constitutional difficultis is immaterial for the ordinary people of India.

I come from an area which had had very serious suffering because of Malaria in the mid fifties. I have seen people dying on the streets of the villages of Bihar, in the Kosi, Kamla-balan and Bhagmati belt and I have seen how people suffered and how the Government at that time used to neglect the people and how the village quacks used to make money at the suffering of the people.

The Minister said that nearly 75 million people suffer from Malaria every year.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Before 1950

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: That was before 1950. Now, what is the number of people who suffer from Malaria at the moment? I have a very intersting information to give to this House. This is in regard to the suffering by an hon. Member, Shri Bhagat who just now told me that he had four attacks of Malaria and our medical facilities were completely incompetent to give him any redress and h is getting himself treated through the good offices of the WHO. Now, if this can happen to a very important and senior Member of Parliament .. (*Interruptions*). He told me just now. Now, if that can happen to a member of this House, an important and former Minister, you can very well imagine the fate of the ordinary people of this country

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA: His blood should be taken for research

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Either his blood or the efficiency of the Health Department should be tested.

Whenever the NHS scheme for providing medical facilities to th rural people comes up before the Governmnt, it is slashed, it is cut and it is reduced to insignificance. We have seen the fate of this Rural Health Scheme. May I know from the Minister what has happnd to that grand scheme of Rs. 150 crores of Rral Health Scheme and specially, the pilot project of Rs. 10 lakhs which was to be experimented in this regard. Has this chme been completely given up?

We know that there has been pressure from the big doctors. I know that under the pressure of the Indian Medical Association, the Health Ministry has succumbed to their pressure to the suffering of the rural population Now, if Government's own schemes and Government's own ideas suffer because of the pressures of the doctors, because of the pressures of vested interests in the medical field in thi country, how are

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

the ordinary people going to get the most basic minimum medical facilities—I would like to know. In this regard, may I suggest whether the Government would be prepard to consider any scheme for co-operative health scheme, particularly, in the rural areas? Sir, we have the great problem of unemployment. This may so to some extent to remove the sufferings of the unemployed people. This will also to some extent go to provide certain basic minimum medical facilities to the rural population These are my two questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He has mentioned about Mr. Bhagat. He is not here. So far as my information goes, he has never suffered from malaria. Every Congress M.P. shivers when he meets the Prime Minister. That is not due to malaria.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: That is not correct; they have started suffering in the company of Mr. Banerjee!

DR KARAN SINGH: The hon. Member said that we are not serious about the problem. This is not at all correct. We are very serious about it. If he had seen my original statement he would have seen this. I said that as many as 75 million people suffered from malaria. I myself was surprised to see this figure I checked up again. They said, uptill 1950, as many as 75 million people, that is, 7 1/2 crores, used to suffer from malaria. I thought it was a mis-print; I again checked up and I was told this was there. In any case this had been reduced to 50,000 in the year 1961. That was a time when we thought that within another few years we would be able to eradicate it completely. Unfortunately, as I have admitted, the thing started developing again and it is now back to about 15 lakhs.

I am very sorry that my good friend and former colleague Shri Bhagat has been bitten by a mosquito, I will certainly look into it immmediately. Unfortunately mosquitoes do not discriminate between M.Ps and other citizens in the country. But I will certainly immediately rush to his aid and see what I can do.

Then there is the broader question the Rural Health Services which the hon. Member has raised. I do not know how far it is connected with the present issue, but with your permission, I will answer this point which he has raised. As far as the Rural Health Scheme is concerned, in the Fifth Plan it has been incorporated into the Minimum Needs Programme. That is to say, it is under the Minimum Needs Programme that the Primary Health Centres and the sub-centres will have to function. The Primary Health Centre is for every 80,000 to one lakh of poulation. The sub-centre is for every 10,000 to 15,000 of the population. So, that is going to be the main thrust to the Rural Health Services in the Fifth Plan period.

In addition to this, he talked about the cooperatives and the voluntary organisations. There is a separate scheme for giving aid to these voluntary institutions which is presently under clearance of the Ministry of Finance. I entirely agree with him that the rural areas require some special attention and this is the main thrust of our programmes.

12.43 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
(Query)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbores): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have given notice of a Privilage Motion against Mr. C. Subramaniam because of telling wholly untrue and incorrect things on the floor of the House. In connection with production, licensing, etc. concerning Britannia Biscuits Company Limited, whilst they have licensed production of 1200 tonnes per annum, the Minis-

ter had said that in three shifts they are licensed to produce 3,000 tonnes.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I have seen that. On the face of it, I do not see anything wrong or anything that comes under the question of Privilege. But I am following the usual practiee I am sending this to him under Direction 115 and we will see to it later.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want your protection. What is Direction 115 Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a privilege issue at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the House decide.

MR. SPEAKER: I have examined it Still, if you want any clarification then I can send it under Direction 115 He expressly said that the production was so much in three shifts. Later on he said he would examine it. You do not raise a privilege out of the question every day. It is a mockery if you do that every day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want your guidance on this. We put questions to the Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: There are hundreds of questions and the Ministers are all the time replying. You are not infallible; they are not infallible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under Direction 115, information can be asked.

MR. SPEAKER: Tell me if any information is not correct. I can then send this on to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: To my knowledge this document says that the licensed production of Britannia Biscuit, Madras is 1200 tonnes whereas the Minister says that in three shifts its production is 3,000 tonnes.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you suppressing the first part of the reply?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have nothing to suppress. When did he come to know of it? To this, he said, he did not know.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, do not raise the point like this every day. You are taking the time of the House on every small matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are not here to be told the informations which are not true. This is the privilege of the House. And let it be left to the House ...

MR SPEAKER: This I am not allowing.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT ETC OF INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD, NEW DELHI, FOR 1972-73, AND AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6833/74].

(2) (i) A copy of the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 1974

[Dr Sarojini Mahishi]

(Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R 265 in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1974, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification [*Placed in Library See* No LT-6834/74]

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B SHANKARANAND). Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha —

Fourth Lok Sabha

1	Statement No XXXIV	Seventh Session, 1969
2.	Statement No XXXIV	Eighth Session, 1969
3.	Statement No XXXIV	Ninth Session, 1969
4	Statement No. XXXVI	Tenth Session, 1970
5	Statement No. XXVI	Twelfth Session, 1970

Fifth Lok Sabha

6.	Statement No XIV	First Session, 1971
7.	Statement No XXVIII	Second Session, 1971
8	Statement No XIX	Third Session, 1971
9	Statement No XIX	Fourth Session, 1972
10.	Statement No XIII	Fifth Session, 1972
11	Statement No XI	Sixth Session, 1972
12	Statement No XII	Seventh Session, 1973
13.	Statement No VI	Eighth Session, 1973
14	Statement No III	Ninth Session, 1973
15	Statement No IV	Ninth Session, 1973
16	Statement No I	Tenth Session, 1974

[*Placed in the Library see No LT-6835/74*]

12 49 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER RE PROCEDURE FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

MR SPEAKER I have to make one observation

I would like to inform the House that the Rules Committee at its sitting held yesterday recommended that if time allotted for discussion of part-discussed resolution entered in the list of business for a day is increased by the House or the Speaker and, as a result thereof, the next resolution entered in the list of business on the basis of the first priority obtained at the ballot is not moved on that day, the said resolution shall be set down as the first item for the next day allotted during the same session for

private members' resolutions after the part-discussed resolution, if any.

Accordingly, if the House agrees, this procedure will be followed with effect from to-day.

I hope all of you agree.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

12.50 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SIXTY-SECOND AND FIFTY-FIFTH REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI DAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) (i) Sixty-second Report on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Banking)—Extension of Credit facilities to Weaker Sections of Society and for Development of backward areas.

(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

(2) Fifty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-second Report on the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation—Tourism.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

112TH, 118TH, 126TH, 129TH AND 130TH REPORTS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and twelfth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighty-second Report on paragraphs contained in the Audit Report (Defence Services) 1970 and report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70, Central Government (Defence Services).

(2) Hundred and eighteenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighty-eighth Report on Chapter V of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71, Union Government (Civil)—Revenue Receipts relating to Other Direct Taxes.

(3) Hundred and twenty-sixty Report on paragraphs relating to Railway Operations and Expenditure included in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72—Union Government (Railways).

(4) Hundred and twenty-ninth Report on Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72—Union Government (Civil) relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

(5) Hundred and thirtieth Report on Audit Reports on the Accounts of Coffee Board for the years 1965-66 to 1971-72.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to present the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-eighth Report on Indian Airlines.

12.53 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* AUTOMOBILE TYRES AND TUBES

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Subramaniam.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : इस मे सदन के अधिकार और प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी मामले हैं । अगर आप मुझ को बाद में सुनना चाहते है तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नही है ।

MR. SPEAKER: If you have any objection, something should have come before the House.

श्री मधु लिमये . इसी आइटेम के बारे में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . आप पहले स्टेटमेंट तो हो जाने दीजिए ।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Government have been keeping a special watch on the situation in regard to availability and prices of tyres and tubes in recent months. Till a few months back, prices of tyres were being regulated by the industry, but on the basis of an informal understanding with the Government. In November, 1973 an order was issued freezing the prices of certain categories of tyres that were in short supply, when it was found that industry attempted to enforce higher prices unilaterally.

The matter has now been examined further. On the basis of current prices of raw materials and as per the formula suggested by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which had gone into the price structure for this industry, prices of various categories of tyres will have to be increased by anything between 1 (one) per cent and 52 per cent compared to the November, 1973 prices. Not only have the prices of many raw materials gone up steeply in recent months, but there is considerable uncertainty in regard to their availability and price situation in the coming months. Tyre manufacture is now essentially dependent on availability of nylon or rayon tyre-cords. Raw material for the manufacture of tyre cords has become scarce and the prices have also been rising steeply. The difficulties of enforcing price control on an end-product at a time when the prices and availability of essential raw materials for that product are fluctuating widely, are well-known. Under these circumstances, Government have decided that the formal price control imposed in November, 1973 on certain categories of tyres and tubes as well as the informal price control so far being exercised by the Government in respect of other categories of tyres and tubes should be withdrawn, and conditions created for augmenting production, rather than refixing prices now and revising them further at short intervals in response to changes in raw material prices. At the same time, the distribution arrangements for the categories of tyres that are in short supply are being streamlined The industry has worked out a distribution scheme, in consultation with the Government, which envisages close monitoring of the activities of distributors and dealers at various levels. A Central Co-ordinating Committee under Government auspices to lay down overall priorities and norms of supply has also been envisaged. The situation after de-control and the working of the distribution arrangements will be kept under close watch and further action taken in the light of changing circumstances and developments

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं कुछ प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी और सदन के अधिकार सम्बन्धी मामले उठाना चाहता हूं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री लिमये को इजाजत दे रहा हू क्योंकि उनके नोट आया है, और किसी का नहीं आया ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर). हम इस पर बहस की मांग तो कर सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्रोसीजरल मामला उठा रहा हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: There can be no question of a debate but because Mr. Madhu Limaye has already sent me a note I am allowing him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He may be allowed first but since a policy decision has been taken without taking into confidence the Parliament a debate may be allowed on the statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में तीन प्रश्न उठते हैं । एक अर्से से अखबारों में समाचार छप रहा है कि सरकार टायर के दामों के बारे में अपनी नीति बदलने जा रही है— दामों के बारे में और उस के वितरण के बारे में । लेकिन अभी तक सदन को इस के बारे में विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया । अखबार वालों को विश्वास में लिया जाता है, लेकिन सदन को विश्वास में लेने के कार्यभार मंत्री महोदय नहीं मानते ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कल के **एकानामिक टाइम्स** में पूरी खबर आई है ।

"Tyre price rise on the cards"

पूरे सरकारी सूत्रों से खबर मिली है । कल ही मंत्री महोदय ने इसी सवाल के बारे में मैंने जो अतारांकित प्रश्न पूछा था उस का जवाब दिया है, लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि इस का उल्लेख उन्होंने उस समय उल्लेख तक नहीं किया कि इस के बारे में जो नीति सम्बन्धी मसले हैं उन पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि टायर के दामों में आज बड़ा ब्लैक चल रहा है । डनलप टायर के पेअर का दाम ब्लैक में तीन महीने पहले 5600 रु० था, आज वह 10,000 रु० में बिक रहा है । एक टायर के दामों में 2000–2500 रुपये का प्रीमियम है । फ्रिएट फैक्ट्री एक अर्से से बन्द है । इस के बारे में मैंने मंत्री महोदय को पत्र लिखा, ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया, उनको भी आपने नहीं माना । इस के उत्तर में यह वक्तव्य आता है ।

इसलिए मेरी आप प्रार्थना है कि आप इस के बारे में कुछ निर्देश दीजिए कि मंत्रियों को पहले अखबारों को विश्वास में नहीं लेना चाहिए । कल भी मंत्री महोदय का मौका था कि मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहते । इसलिए आप इस पर 193 के तहत चर्चा करने का मौका दीजिए । इस का अवश्य पर लाया जाया क्योंकि यह अर्जेन्ट पब्लिक इम्पारटेंस का मामला है ।

MR. SPEAKER. I have no objection to allowing a discussion under rule 193

SHRI S M BANERJEE: It was so kind of you to agree to allowing a discussion. But before the statement was made in this House, was it not for the hon. Minister to have considered this matter and made the statement when he was replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants under the control of his Ministry? He could have easily come out with a statement that Government were going to consider this. Why has this Parliament been reduced to a post-*mortem* House? Let the hon Minis-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

ter reply to this point Government are yielding to the pressure of the blackmarketeers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE. Blackmarketing has been regularised

श्री मधु लिमये : इससे अधिक दाम बढ़ने वाले हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इसी लिए तो मैंने कहा है कि जब आप चाहेंगे तब इस पर बहस हो सकती है । इस में और क्या किया जा सकता है ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी टायर का दाम तो बढ़ जायेगा, डिस्कशन बाद में होगा ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM. First, I shall answer the point why this was not announced when the Demands of my Ministry were discussed here At that time, the decision had not been taken, and it is only after the decision had been taken by the Cabinet that I have come forward before the House

The hon Members themselves had pointed out that the blackmarket price was round about Rs 6000 or Rs. 7000 or Rs 8000 and in some cases even Rs 10,000 as against (*Interruptions*) Let hon Members kindly listen to me If they have any observations to make, they may do so later. In spite of the fact that the factory price charged is only Rs 1,500 or Rs 2000, on-money is taken as black money without coming into the accounts of the producers At that price, the producers were making losses Therefore, this was a case where the producers were making losses . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU He is a habitual misleader

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM· I object to this man saying all kinds of objectionable things (*Interruptions*) I am stating it with reference to the current prices of raw materials. No doubt, in the past, they might have made profits, but today if you take into account the prices of raw materials, particularly the nylon cords, you will find that it is with reference to this that the blackmarket is there It is not there with reference to the other categories, the other categories are fairly in a satisfactory position But the nylon cords which are used for trucks (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER If hon Members do not want to listen to him, I can ask him not to make any statement If they want him to make a statement, they must listen to him with patience

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM. Hon. Members may kindly hear me I shall tell them what we are legalising The nylon cord tyres are selling at these high premia without its entering into the account of the factories because they cannot do it. Therefore, now we are decontrolling that and insisting on a distribution system wherein the listed price of the factory will be taken into account and only the margins required by the dealers, that is, 7 per cent or 5 per cent or whatever it is alone should be charged to the consumer. To see that this price alone is charged and not more to the consumer, we have evolved a distribution system, and the responsibility is located on the industry also to see that that is done.

13 hrs.

This is the step which we have taken

Now if hon members think that blackmarketing can go on without any control whatsoever, then I am surprised that such an attitude should be taken (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: By shouting you do not provide any solution.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Now we are going to see what price is charged as the factory price and what price the consumers should be asked to pay. We are controlling the money which is generated in between so that blackmarket money may not be raised there.

This is the step which has been taken. We have gone into this matter fully. Because this matter was a little bit complicated and we had to discuss it in Cabinet and finally to give a decision, that was why I could not even give an indication of what we were considering.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: No more now on this. I have already agreed to a discussion.

13.01 hrs.

NATIONAL LIBRARY BILL

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEES

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh): I move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint four members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Mahabir Das, Rattan Lal Jain, Shyam Dhar Misra and Patil Puttappa from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint four members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Mahabir Das, Rattan Lal Jain, Shyam Dhar Misra and Patil Puttappa from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

The motion was adopted.

RE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to tell the House before we resume the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Defence that I think that the Ministry of Home Affairs is much more important, and we shall take it up on Monday We do not carry over the discussion on the Defence Ministry's Demands to Monday because on Monday evening there is going to be guillotine. So there must be some time left for the discussion of the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. So the discussion on the Defence Ministry's Demands will be finished today The Minister will reply at 2.45 P.M. today.

13.2 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED ATROCITIES ON ADIVASIS AND HARIJANS IN MANIKGADH IN MAHARASHTRA

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): With your permission, I am raising an issue about the atrocities committed in Manikgarh in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra. Since the protection of Harijans and Adivasis is the concern of the Central Government, I am raising this issue.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

13.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In the Manikgarh area which is in the Chandrapur District of Maharashtra, the Adivasis were subjected to untold atrocities. This is the forest land and under the garb of vacating the aggression committed by Adivasis and Harijans, atrocities were committed by the Forest Officer.

You will be shocked and surprised to know that 100 huts of Adivasis were completely burnt to ashes. Women who were pregnant were dragged out of the huts by the officer and one pregnant lady, who was to deliver within half an hour, was dragged out, and during the delivery the lady died. Her child also died.

Many Harijans and Adivasis were put in the truck and they were left on the border of Andhra. One child in search of drinking water was wandering here and there and as a result of that after three hours that child died.

You will be again shocked and surprised to know that when these Adivasis were being evicted in a truck, one child was kept down on the ground. The Forest Officer Jumped from the truck and fell on that child. The child was trampled below the foot and as a result, the child died.

The matter was brought before the State Legislature and the Minister in charge, Forest Department, said that no such things had happened. On 20th April, I visited that spot. We made an on-the-spot inquiry and found that all these facts are correct. The local Congress MLA also confirmed these facts. They have been brought to the notice of newspapers. Prominent reports have appeared in Maharashtra.

We are demanding that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should go there, make on-the -spot inquiries in Manikgarh area of Chandrapur District. Also, the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should go into this matter and try to find out what are the facts.

In conclusion, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that whenever we have raised the issue of atrocities against Harijans and Adivasis in the House, it has had a deterrent effect. I am raising this issue so that the State Government also takes the necessary action.

Even those who are responsible for the carrying on of these atrocities should also be deterred from doing these things. That is why I have raised this issue. I am thankful to you. I am also demanding that the Government should enquire into the matter and the necessary statement on the atrocities should be brought before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): A similar case was repeated in Bombay which was pointed out here by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. A Harijan boy was made naked and dragged in procession to the police station.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed that matter to be raised.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): It was raised in the House. A Harijan boy was taken in procession naked, to the police station in Bombay city. We requested the Home Minister to make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On the same day, the rape of some women in Nagaland was also brought to the notice of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This question was raised on that day.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You gave a directive to the Minister to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not remember. If I had given a direction, they will take note of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The hon. Speaker had made another observation that the Minister might make a statement. Seven days had passed on that day, and though the hon. Home Minister was here, and he promised to make a statement, it has not been made. I suppose today is the 10th day, and yet, they have not come forward with the statement. We might as well dissolve this House and get away. This is terrible. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUY-SPEAKER: Why say "dissolve this House"? You have other ways. I do not understand; the House must assert itself. (*Interruptions*) Order, please Anyway, there should be remedies

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly make a positive observation.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: You made a positive observation the other day. You, in your wisdom, had said that both the things required serious action to be taken and the Minister should make a statement. This was conveyed by Shri Raghu Ramaiah to the Minister of Home Affairs. What is he doing? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is enough.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Here in Delhi itself the other day a gruesome incident took place in which the wife and daughter of an official were put to death in R. K. Puram. What is the Minister doing? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you all kindly sit down?

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): I agree with what Prof. Dandavate said and I also request that the Government should make enquiries.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have added force to it. I do hope that the Government has taken note of all the things which the Members have said. (*Interruptions*) Order, please. You do not allow me to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You say only, "I do hope."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have no powers here except to regulate the House, and whatever powers I have, I derive them from you. (*Interruptions*). The only thing that I want to be careful about is not to act in an irresponsible manner and not escape my responsibility.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. Let them make a statement (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Kindly sit down. I do hope that the Government have taken due note of all these things. These atrocities keep on coming. Last week we had some very agitated discussion about them and the Minister had gone on record that he would be coming up with some statement. I do hope they will keep their word. If nothing is done in spite of it, the House has to find some way. It is not only I but the whole House has to find some way. We have to take some kind of decision about it. The House has to take a decision about it. (*Interruptions*). Directions from the Chair have to be taken with a certain amount of seriousness and the commitments made by Ministers in the House or any Member have to be made with a certain amount of responsibility and seriousness. If nothing is done, then the whole House has to take note of it and meet and come with some kind of decision. That is all I have to say.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The helpless tribals in my area suffer from many atrocities committed on them Why not at least a Commission of Inquiry be appointed to investigate into them?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dandavate, I think, had made very con-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

structive suggestions. He has referred to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; he has certain responsibilities; let him do his job. This House also has a Committee to go into these matters. I do hope that the Chairman and Members of that Committee will assert themselves and go into such matters. There are various ways of doing things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we saw a circular that the Press should not be told about the Consultative Committee meetings; it says the Press briefings should be discontinued... (*Interruptions*) Some meeting was held with some people. My party was not represented there, nor were most other Opposition Parties present. Suddenly this circular comes and we have been forbidden from doing what was being done from 1965 onwards. Suddenly Shri Raghuramaiah feels that it is doing harm to the Government.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Since it has gone on record, I want to say this. It is not as if somebody met secretly. I issued notices to all the whips of the parties in this House and in Rajya Sabha. Some parties could not come; it is their lookout. Those who were present took this decision and in pursuance of that decision I issued the circular. Yesterday also I told him. We shall call for a fresh meeting and we shall look into it. I resent this kind of rushing to make speeches and bring in my name.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The circular should be suspended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have an opportunity to discuss this matter in the meeting.... (*Interruptions*). I want to put a query to the Minister. If you want to function this way, you can. Mr. Vajpayee raised a very relevant and legitimate question. The hon. Minister says that he would call another meeting and some decision could be taken there. Meanwhile, what happens to the briefing of the Press?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Mr Vajpayee's party was represented. On Tuesday we are meeting. How can I withdraw a circular which was issued with the consent of all the parties?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. On a point of order. I shall read out the names of the persons who attended the meeting.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I invited all; some attended.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot take a decision like that.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Of course, we can.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party was not represented there?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Neither Mr. Vajpayee's party from Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are matters of detail. The matter should end there, when the Minister says that they will meet and reconsider the question. They are meeting on Monday or Tuesday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The circular should be kept in abeyance.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What will happen when the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of External Affairs meets? I am going to brief the Press. I am not prepared to accept any limitations on my rights as a Member of this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The pressmen have been terrorised, they have been bullied

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I can only regulate Kindly sit down I think, I am co rect in this that the functioning of Consulative Committees does not come under the rules of this House It is, I think, largely a matter between you, the Members of Consulative Committees and the Government At the most, it amounts to a gentlemen s agreement If some body breaks the gentlemen s agreement, if somebody does not observe the agreement, the House is not at tracted, the rules are not attracted Let us close the matter here

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DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1974-75—*Contd*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*Contd*

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I continue with what I said yesterday I may kindly be given a few minutes more

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The Ministr will reply at 2 45 P M Then, we have Private Members Business at 3 30 P M

SHRI B V NAIK This is a delicate subject Therefore, I think it needs some time for development

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER It means, many of your other colleagues will not have an opportunity

SHRI B V NAIK Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I started off for a couple of minutes with a statement about the motivations of ar army man, whether be be a soldier, a sailor or an airmen. Certain points were also raised yesterday in respect of the changes in the role of the men from the Army, the Army officials, in regard to the recent riots in Gujarat Since what happened in Gujarat, what happened to the Police in Gujarat, what happened to the armymen in Gujarat is intimately linked up with the morale of the Army, I would like to say only one thing Hon Member, Shri 'ndrajit Gupta said that the population of Ahmedabad went and garlanded the Army Officers and that the Army Officers accepted it because they have a partial tradition The mere fact that they have accepted it, according to me, Sir is a matter of disgrace This has been raised on the floor of the House I would like to give my point of view

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The point is this point has been raised We do not normally repeat others points

SHRI B V NAIK I won t. I feel that the point which has been raised by Mr Gupta puts the Army and the soldiers against the policemen—the policemen is the villain in one piece the Badmash of the whole drama, while the Armymen is a gentlemen loved by the people This would be dissatrous from the point of view of national integration This is the only point I wanted to make It is not fair for us politicians, to put one wing against another wing and thereafter make certain amount of political capital out of it The distinguished hon Member Mr Gupta mentioned this I was pained to hear this That is why, I had to make a sort of deviation in regard to this

Sir the new challenges which have been put across to us are the challenges of the year 1974 I think, perhaps the high peak, the high noon of our Defence forces was reached somewhere at the end of 1971, with a victory for Bangladesh Thereafter there has been a certain amount of consolidation It was, what is currently being called as a sort of prophylactic, short remedial War Thereafter, we have tried to politically consolidate our position in Kashmir The position as far as the border between India and China being as it is the position

[Shri B. V. Naik]

in the Northern part of India remaining constant, remaining *status quo*—if it has changed, it has changed for the better—the only intrusion is in respect of Diego Garcia. I am not repeating the familiar argument that Diego Garcia is something which has come out of the blue. I would like to refer here to the journal of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, which makes a scientific study of military science in its publication. It has done research work in regard to super-power, naval diplomacy, which we call gun-boat diplomacy in our language.

The facts of the case show that the movement of the Russian as well as American fleets did not start on the 10th of December but much earlier. The war started on the 3rd December. The American naval task force, *Enterprise*, moved out of the Gulf of Tonkin and it came towards the Indian Ocean. But, much before that the first Russian naval task force left Vladivostak for the Indian Ocean on the 6th December. Then the Russians also sent their task force called Blue Water task force.

So, if we think that with the introduction of the Diego Garcia base the Indian Ocean has become a subject of cold war, or the cold war lighting up, we have not been reading adequately the contemporary history of the world. The Indian Ocean became a sphere or arena of cold war the day the Bangladesh war started on the 3rd December.

As an objective student I feel that there is no way of stopping this cold war. The only way we can deal with the presence of alien military or naval force in the Indian Ocean, to which we are wedded, is to build up our own naval force. What have we provided for that? According to the outlays, it is the lowest for the navy, as usual. We are going to spend a gross amount of Rs. 1,238 crores for the army, the traditional wing of the defence forces, which I do not grudge, but we are going to spend only Rs. 109 crores for the navy, virtually 1/12 of what we are spending for the army. At the same time, we are spending Rs. 382 crores for the air force. India has a coastline of 3,500 miles and viewed from that angle the provision in respect of the navy is woefully inadequate. I do appreciate that we are building up Udaigiri, Himgiri and Nilgiri in the Mazagon Docks in Bombay. But it will take time to build new frigates. What I am saying is that while we are spending that much in respect of the army, we should make adequate provision for the navy also. It is not that I am supporting only the navy, even though I come from a coastal State. Two years back I made a submission to the hon. Minister that we should increase the Naval Commands in this country from three to five, for which appropriate sites are available. With the developing situation in the world affairs, with the changing pattern of international relationship, our Budget has remained inflexible. If we see the figures for 1972-73, 1973-74 or 1974-75. We see the same secretariat approach in regard to the problems of defence and security.

Even though it may be a bit out of the way, it may be a bit across the borders, since there is no debate in respect of the External Affairs Ministry and as external affairs and defence policy of the country are intertwined, absolutely linked up, I have to make a few observations about that. In spite of the regard that we may have for the super powers, I have made a submission in 1973 that India will have to take the initiative for having an Asian Collective Security system so that we can be free from the influence of the power blocs. I would like to repeat it verbatim once again. As an individual, as somebody, as a student, I have not been able to understand. Even though during Mr. Brezhnev's visit, it was the Brezhnev doctrine which was being given a trial, as to who should take the initiative in respect of the Asian Collective Security, the Russians or Mr. Ne Win from Burma or any of the other countries which are

bordering with us, I think, the principal responsibility of initiating a discussion, a dialogue, and formulating a sort of comprehensive proposal acceptable to our good northern friendly country should lie on us.

In this behalf, I would urge that the Ministry of Defence should, first and foremost, enter into an immediate dialogue to formulate a sort of viable scheme which is acceptable to all. We should not wait for somebody else to initiative the proposal..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I doubt whether it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Both the Defence and External Affairs are interconnected. (*Interruptions*). I think, our young friend, Mr. Satpal Kapur, will wait for the next thing I am going to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not sure who is young.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: We are mature irrespective of the calendar age.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is yet to be established.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It shall be our endeavour.

While I say about the Asian Collective Security, I do not mean to say, for a moment, that we have to make a compromise as far as our non-alignment is concerned. Irrespective of the differing points of view of our friends in the Opposition in regard to the incursion of the American forces in this, I think, when it comes to the question of economic development, we can have a perfectly-secure system of defence, we can have a perfectly-secure system of police, but for a country which is poor with rising prices, with increasing starvation, it should not be a sort of prison house. Therefore, I am saying, in between the relationship which one country establishes with a super-power, I think, in regard to our economic development which is a system which the Defence forces have to protect, even if it is a question of multi-national corporations, as long as the economic development, productivity, higher number of goods in this country, are concerned, we should have no political, social and economic inhibitions and that we should keep our policy flexible and, therefore, acceptable to all of us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vikram Mahajan; Shri Vikram Mahajan, Shri Parashaar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence...

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Sir, I am here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My voice is not so soft I have a fairly strong voice I called Mr. Vikram Mahajan twice or thrice Now, I have called Mr. Parashar.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: You will permit me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody will accuse me of having a soft voice, of having an indistinct and unintelligible pronunciation. I called Mr. Vikram Mahajan very clearly two or three times.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, Mr. Naik was speaking and, therefore, your voice was drowned in the voice of Mr. Naik. That is why I could not hear it

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall reconsider it. I have called Shri Parashar

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, I rise to support the Demands presented by the Ministry of Defence. I am also happy to see in the Report a Chapter on the Welfare Schemes of the Ex-servicemen and also a chapter on the Organisation of the Army.

I have to compliment the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Defence Mr. Jagjivan Ram, for leading the country to victory with

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the Army and with other wings, the Air Force and the Navy. I want to draw their attention that the victors of yesterday should not be the victims of today because, if there is any sense of frustration, if there is any sense of depression, among them, the country will not gain in any sphere This sector of our population is the most disciplined, the most devoted and the most loyal element that can be utilised for any emergency in the country

It is in this regard that I want to make some suggestions to the hon. Minister of Defence. Some defence-based industries should be started in the States, specially the States where other industries are not available, as in Himachal Pradesh which are backward in industry and where infra structure for industrial development is not available The defence-based industries or ancillary units should be established there. I wish to take up the claim of Himachal Pradesh because Himachal Pradesh has not got any industry. On the other hand, some industries have been announced in some other States While it is a good step, I would request him to pay attention also to the industrially backward States wherever a large number of ex-servicemen have raised this demand. Also there was the question of raising of a Finance Corporation for industrial development in order to help the ex-servicemen I would like to invite his attention to this also. Then I have made a suggestion that the villages of our top-most heroes, whom we have acknowledged with the award of paramvir Chakra and Victoria Cross, should be made model villages so that the country gives them due consideration and recognition for their glorious deeds in the war. He has told me that he has taken up this matter with the State Governments but I find that this has not been expedited So I would request the hon Minister to impress upon the State Governments the glorious deeds of these heroes and to see that in these villages there are others also who emulate their examples I suggest that in every State there may be one or two such villages, the State Governments, if necessary with Central assistance, may develop those villages as model villages and may thus lift up the morale of the people and give encouragement to our armed forces

There has been a slight controversy to which I would draw his attention. Recently the Ministry of Defence is supposed to have evolved a new policy for recruitment to army based on the recruitment male population between the ages 17 and 25 on the basis of the 1971 census. I am told that some members yesterday pleaded the case of their States for a larger share of recruitment I want to submit in all humility that army is not the concern of one or the other State of this country; it is the concern of the entire country and as such, there should be no State slant to this. What I suggest is that the earlier recruitment system should be adopted and accepted because from the answer to one of my questions I find that as many as eleven States find themselves in the peculiar position of having come to the conclusion that the share to which they are entitled on the basis of 1971 population is lower than the share which they have at present in the all-class regiments. It is different in respect of class regiments where recruitment is made from an area. If armed forces are to be recognised as any other Central service, we will have to adhere to article 16 of the Constitution according to which there can be no discrimination on the basis of residence or birth The same principle is not applicable in other central services like Railways, so much so that a Railway Service Commission is not available in some of the major States; our State does not have a Railway Service Commission similarly, telegraphs and others. I say that this policy is hardly sound and that it is not for the welfare of the country.

All that I want to point out is that there is at present a sense of resentment disenchantment and frustration in ex-servicemen and also among other people. I would request the hon. Minister of Defence to allay the fears of these people..

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): I will allay those fears.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: If they are given adequate adjustment and alteration I think, they will come round and understand and the result would be that the Opposition parties which want to exploit this issue may not be able to do it.

There is also another field in which our army has earned a good name and that is in the field of cooperating with the civil authorities. As the country is converging more and more towards violence and the anti-social elements within the country are raising all sorts of troubles. Our army is being called increasingly to shoulder the responsibilities of cooperating with the civil authorities in various States. I have a word of praise for the army, for the way in which it has worked in Gujarat and also in Bihar, and I expect that the cordial relations between the civil authorities and the army will continue to flourish for the good of the country and they will promote the welfare of the country as a whole. In this respect, I do not agree with some of the observations made by the Opposition parties that the police force and the army are entering into a clash. I rule out that possibility because our civil services, whatever they are, if they are also called upon to raise to the occasion, will not miss the opportunity, and our defence forces certainly do have a sense of devotion and dedication to the cause of the country. With all this our concern for the country's defence is very much there. Our country is facing a big threat from the establishment of a base in Diego Garcia by the United States of America with the concurrence of the U.K. Recently when we were in Mongolia and Soviet Russia, we found that all other Asian delegates supported the cause of India and they were one with us in saying that military bases in the Indian Ocean should be dismantled and they should not be allowed to be set up there. I would also desire that this question is taken up seriously with the other Asian countries and all the Asian voices should be harmonised in one voice, that is that the Indian Ocean should be a peace zone and international opinion should be mobilised against the countries which are building or estblishing a base in any country nearabout or in the vicinity of India.

Diego Garcia is nearer to Cochin than Cochin is Delhi. The distance from Diego Garcia to Cochin is less than the distance from Cochin to Delhi. That way also I would suggest that the proximity of this island to the Indian soil and the design of the foreign powers should be kept constantly in view and we should try to focus the attention of the world and channelise world opinion in our favour and against this evil design of the imperialists.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Defence Minister to expedite the setting up of Sanik Schools in the Fifth Five Year Plan. One of these Sainik Schools is coming up at Sujanpurtira in Hamirpur District of my constituency where the hon Prime Minister was happy to come and give away gallantry awards to the widows of the martyrs and other gallantry award winners. I would request the hon Minister to see that this Sainik School comes up within this academic year itself so that the sons and wards of those who have fought and sacrificed their lives for the country could be benefited. While on this, I have also a suggestion to make in the nature of a request, that these armed forces people who come home after retire-

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ment, come across various difficulties and they do not find life as convenient as it should be to the retired people. So, for them if some sort of co-operative canteen stores could be established, they can draw from them articles of daily necessity and other consumer articles. On co-operative lines these canteens should be run. I do not find any difficulty in launching this scheme. That would also allay the fears of the people and it would make their retired life a bit pleasant and comfortable.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister to impress upon the Central Department and State Governments, especially the States which are backward, to mobilise their resources also to look after all these people, their welfare, ensure their areas and their villages especially in a State like Himachal Pradesh.

With these words, I thank you again and I also support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence and also congratulate the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister for having done a good job in the maintenance and promotion of the welfare of the Armed Forces of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Birender Singh Rao not here. Only a few minutes are left.

Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विवाद में नहीं पड़ता लेकिन एक बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय की ओर मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मुझे खबर मिली है कि सी० वाई० राव, एस एण्ड डी मैनेजर, आई० ओ० सी० ने डा० नाडकर्णी, एम० आर० एल मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर को एक टेलेक्स के द्वारा यह सूचना दी कि फ्युल आयल में जो विस्कासिटी होती है वह 80 सी एस से 100 सी एस तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है। इसके लिए किसी तरह का कानूनी आधार राव साहब के पास नहीं था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिस फ्युल आयल में; सल्फर कान्टेन्ट बढ़ाया गया, विस्कोसिटी बढ़ाई गई — वह निम्न और निकृष्ट श्रेणी का तेल हमारी नेवी को दिया गया उसके चलते नैवल हेडक्वार्टर्स को आई ओ०सी० और पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर को सूचित करना पड़ा कि इस तरह का तेल हम लोगों को मिल रहा है जिसके चलते हमारे जो जहाज हैं वह काफ़ी तकलीफ में आये हैं। मैंने यह भी सुना है कि यह जो कुकरी जहाज पाकिस्तानियों के द्वारा डुबोया गया वह इसलिए डुबोया गया कि इस तरह का खराब तेल इस्तेमाल करने के कारण उसमें से काफ़ी धुआं निकल रहा था और पाकिस्तानियों को इस जहाज का पता लगाने में आसानी हुई। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूं कि नैवल हैडक्वार्टर्स का पत्र मेरे पास है और वह मैं आपकी अनुमति से सभा पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं। यह 16 दिसम्बर, 1971 का पत्र है। इसमें उन्होंने शिकायत की है कि इंडियन नेवी के जहाजों का इस तेल के चलते तकलीफ हो रही है।

इसके बाद मेरे पास 23 दिसम्बर का आई० ओ० सी० का पत्र है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि मुझे अफसोस है कि इस तरह की तकलीफ आपको हुई है। लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि 80 से लेकर 90 सेन्टीग्रेड तक विस्कोसिटी बढ़ाने की इजाजत दी थी लेकिन मि०सी०वाई० राव का टेलेक्स मेरे पास है। उसमें जब इजाजत 90 तक दी गई थी तो राव ने किस एथारिटी से 100 तक विस्कोसिटी को कैसे बढ़ा दिया। यह टेलेक्स भी मेरे पास है, इसमें से मैं केवल एक मेसेज मद्रास रिफाइनरी का देना चाहता हूं :

Your letter of August 4. The properties of our current production of superior kerosene, high-speed diesel

and fuel oil are based on relaxations in specifications communicated to us by your Ministry. For further clarifications please contact Mr. C. Y. Rao.

मैं यह केवल चार डाकूमेन्टस सदन के सभा पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं लेकिन और भी मेरे पास जानकारी है। श्री जगजीवन राम जी की इस के लिए ख्याति है कि वे बहुत ही कुशल और शक्तिशाली प्रशासक हैं । आज पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री और इंडियन आयल कम्पनी बदमाश और गुंडे नौकरशाही के भरी हुए हैं, इनमें से कई लोग विदेशी रिफाइनरीज के एजेण्ट हैं, विदेशियों के दलाल ह और हमारी सुरक्षा जब खतरे में आ जाती है, तो यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिसकी नोटिस पूरे सदन को लेनी चाहिए और बाबूजी को लेनी चाहिए । इसलिए मैंने आपको यह सारे दस्तावेज पहले दिखाये हैं और अब इनको सभा पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Give them to me; I will hand them over to the Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता, कुकरी जहाज कैसे डुबोया गया, क्या इसमें भी इस तेल की सप्लाई का हाथ रहा है इसके बारे में भी बाबूजी जांच करके सदन को अवगत करायेंगे ।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must say that our Defence Services have done a very commendable job in the past 25 years. Their recent performance has been excellent. For this the credit goes to the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister.

I hope that the Defence Forces will continue to perform their duties commendably and that in their performance they will get the fullest support from the Government.

The Defence Minister has done a very excellent job in the recent war which we had. I hope that he will leave a deep imprint on the development of the forces and in their efficiency.

In this connection, I wish to make a few suggestions which, I hope the hon. Minister will consider. One of the basic things is that merit should be the consideration in the matter of appointment to the posts. This is one of the reasons why our forces have been able to give such an excellent performance. I do not dispute that in the recruitment to the armed forces, some weightage should be give to population and the region. There can be some sort of *via-media* found by virtue of which the population basis can be one of the considerations. Other considerations may also be taken into account, for example, the merit and the region that has been supplying the forces and so on and so forth. Recently there was an answer to a question which said that Himachal Pradesh was giving a much larger number of recruits to the army. If the new policy comes into force it will go down to 4 per cent and odd. Therefore, I submit one thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Where do you draw a line in regard to merit? In the last war a poor tribal from the Home State of the Minister of Defence got the highest decoration.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I do not dispute that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you talk of merit, you have to draw a line somewhere.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I say that merit also should be considered. For example, if you have hundred posts available for recruitment, then 50 per cent of the posts can be given on population basis while the rest of it should be given on the basis of merit.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That is what we are doing now.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I am glad that the Minister is doing the same thing.

My second submission is this. There is a heavy burden on the exchequer so far as armed forces are concerned. And nobody grudges it because, it is necessary that the armed forces must be well kept. What I am submitting is that a certain advantage may be taken from the students' forces which we have in our country. If you adopt the system of compulsory military service, then the students who passed out the matriculation or their graduation, may be made to serve in the armed forces for two years on the Frontiers. This will not only instil in them the discipline but it will also instil in them the sense of patriotism and this will obviate the difficulties which our armed forces face on the frontiers of our country. At the same time it will also reduce the burden on the army.

Not only this. You will also have a second-line of defence available to you in case of emergency.

Therefore, I submit that this aspect may be considered that the students forces that are at present remaining unutilised, are not being made use of for the purpose of the development of the country and which energy at present, is going on the destructive side such as agitations and burning of buses, schools and railway stations or Government property. Their energies which are used on the destructive side can be utlised for the benefit of the country. At the same time, we will have a better class of citizens who will be instilled with this spirit for the defence of the country and also with a sense of discipline which is at present lacking.

I personally feel that if you adopt this system, nothing will be lost but there will be a gain. Therefore, I humbly submit that this aspect also may be considered, namely, whether it would or would not be for the benefit of the country if we have a compulsory military service in the country.

Then there is, what is termed, a sense of frustration because, after the armed forces personnel reture from their jobs—normally it is necessary and this is the correct system that we retire the people—when they reach a particular age. But, it is comparatively at a younger age as compared to the civil service personnel. For example, they retire at forties. Fortyeight to fiftytwo is the age of retirement of a Major and this is at a comparatively much younger age A soldier retires at the age of 38 or 39 and when you put him on the road at such a young age with no alternative job, it raises a certain amount of frustration It is true that the Defence Minister has come with many proposals and many of them are being implemented. But a vast number of defence personnel do not get alternative jobs after their retirement. What I submit is that a certain number of posts in the civil side should be reserved for them, that is, clerical, supervisory and cashier jobs These jobs should be exclusively left to them. It will improve not only the quality of the service, on the civil side but at the same time it will also absorb the people who have spent the best years of their life in the service of the country. My point is that the recruitment from the civil side should be done only after they are absorbed so that everyone spends some time in the Army before he goes to a cushy job on the civil side.

In 1971 it was good job done when the Defence Minister came out with a fine proposal for those who suffered, died or were disabled. Their families were given the same pay scales. But it was done only in 1971 and this facility was not given to persons who died in the previous wars.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: No it has been extended.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Then I stand corrected. But I want one minor modification, that is, when a soldier dies his widow is not given the benefit of pension. What happens is she is on the road. It is true he might have died of illness but he died in service. His widow does not get pension for her life. The result is that most of them depend on the ex-servicemen welfare fund which is not adequate. They get an *ad hoc* sum of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 for two to three years. She must get a pension unless there is an alternative source of livelihood for that widow. Whether the soldier dies due to illness or in the thick of war their families must be given some protection. If their children are young they must be given free education.

Again Sir, there is dispute going on between Air Force and the Navy so far as reconnaissance of the sea is concerned. It has not been decided so far who will do the job. It is true in some countries it is the Navy who does this job and in some other countries it is the Air Force which does this work. It is high time we take some decision so that it may not develop into a controversy which may hamper the development of our Navy or Air Force.

Sir, one of the hon. Members made a point that the Navy should be given much larger funds—than what it has been given now—and that the Army is being treated favourably. Sir, India is a country where Army has to do the main job because the trouble arises on our land frontiers. Therefore, no funds should be reduced so far as Army is concerned but Navy should be given enough funds so that it becomes a striking force, that is, more of submarines and torpedo boats and so forth.

Lastly, the pay of class IV employees working in the Sanik schools is much less than those working as class IV employees in the State service. They should be put at par with the State Government class IV employees.

With these words I thank you for giving me time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष, जी, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता का विषय है । लेकिन यह खेद का विषय है कि 1947 मे जितना बड़ा भारत स्वाधीन हुआ था आज उतना बड़ा भारत नही है । हम चीन और पाकिस्तान के चंगुल मे भारत की भूमि को जाने से रोक नही सके, और जो भूमि चली गई है उसे हम वापस लेने मे अभी समथ नहीं है । यह सदन और सारा देश यह शपथ ले चुका है कि हम तब तक चैन से नही बैठेंगे जब तक आक्रमणकारी के चगुल में गई इंच इंच भूमि को मुक्त नही कर लेंगे । लेकिन ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि वह राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्य आज दृष्टि से ओझल किया जा रहा है । हम अपनी भूमि को वापस लेने के बारे में चिन्तित नही है ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस रिपोर्ट मे यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के बीच गठबधन बढ़ रहा है । यह भी स्वीकार किया गया है कि पाकिस्तान ने 1971 मे जितनी उसकी सैनिक शक्ति थी उतनी सैनिक शक्ति एकत्र कर ली है । स्पष्ट है कि कभी दोनों देश मिलकर हमारी अखडता, स्वाधीनता के लिये सकट का कारण बने इस सभावना को रद्द नहीं किया जा सकता । स्पष्टत: हमारा लक्ष्य होना चाहिये उतनी सैनिक सामर्थ्य एकत्र करना जो चीन और पाकिस्तान के सम्मिलित आक्रमण का सामना कर सके । मैं मानता हू कि सैनिक शक्ति के साथ साथ विदेश नीति का, कूटनीतिक प्रयत्नों का, संसार के वातावरण का भी असर होता है । लेकिन कभी कभी मुझे लगता है कि सुरक्षा के मामले मे किसी भी देश पर हमारी निर्भरता इतनी नही बढनी चाहिये कि वह देश उस निर्भरता का लाभ उठाकर और हमारी नीतियो के निर्धारण मे दखल देने लगे, उनको प्रभावित करने लगे ।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सोवियत रूस के साथ इस मित्रता की संधि में बंधे हुये हैं। उस मित्रता की संधि में सुरक्षा का भी ध्यान रखा गया है। लेकिन इसी प्रकार की संधि में इजिप्ट और सोवियत रूस भी बंधा हुआ है। लेकिन इस समय इजिप्ट के राष्ट्रपति श्री अनवर सादात को जो अनुभव आ रहे है उनसे हमे शिक्षा लेनी चाहिये। सोवियत रूस जब चाहेगा तब हथियार देगा, जब चाहेगा हथियार देना बन्द कर देगा। इजिप्ट के लिये जरूरी है कि वह अमरीका मे शस्त्रो की खोज करे, अन्य स्रोतो को देखे। हमे भी हथियारो की आपूर्ति के लिये केवल रूस पर निर्भर नही करना चाहिये, हमे और द्वार भी खुले रखने चाहिये।

श्री बी० बी० नायक: रूस को सादात साहब ने धोका दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . किसने किसको धोका दिया है इस बहस में मै नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन स्पष्ट बात यह दीख रही है कि जो सादात साहब रूस पर निर्भर करते थे उन्हें अमरीका मे हथियारो की खरीद के लिये बाजार में खड़े होना पड़ रहा है। यह दुर्भाग्य भारत की स्थिति को न आये इसके लिये मै चेतावनी दे रहा हू।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : कभी नही आयेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमे एक ही टोकरी मे सारे अंडे रखने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिये। यह अच्छी रण नीति और अच्छी कूटनीति नहीं होगी।

14 hrs

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि 1947के बाद स्वाधीनता की प्राप्ति के पश्चात, हमारी सेना के गठन मे, उस की वेशभूषा मे, उस की परम्परा में, उस के आचार मे जो एक परिवर्तन, बुनियादी परिवर्तन होना चाहिए था वह परिवर्तन नही हुआ है। कभी कभी ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी सेना अभी भी ब्रिटिश सांचे मे ढली हुई है। हमारी सेना के कुछ दस्ते हैं, कुछ रेजीमेंटस हैं, जो समारोह मनाते है इस बात का कि अंग्रेजो के नेतृत्व मे अफ्रिका मे किस मोर्चे पर लड़ते हुए उन्होने कितनी सफलता प्राप्त की थी। ऐसे समारोह का क्या अर्थ है राष्ट्रपति के बाडी-गार्डस है, वे समारोह मनाते हैं उस दिन का जब किसी विदेशी वाइसराय के अधीन उन्होने उस की रक्षा का भार सभाला था। अब उस दिन की वर्षगांठ भी वे स्वतन्त्र भारत मे और राष्ट्रपति भवन में बैठ कर मनाते हैं। मैं मानता हू कि सेना मे परिपाटी का स्थान है लेकिन परिपाटी को उस सीमा तक नही ले जाना चाहिए। कभी कभी मुझे लगताहै कि ब्रिटिश प्रभाव अभी भी बहुत ज्यादा हमारी सेना मे है। अब तो सेना के बड़े बड़े अफसर इगलैंड मे रिटायर होने के बाद बसने का विचार करते हैं। एक बड़े अधिकारी हैं जो कि तेहरान चले गये हैं। मैं किसी का नाम नही लेना चाहता, लेकिन एक बड़े अफसर तेहरान चले गये हैं और उन्होने तेहरान की नागरिकता भी स्वीकार कर ली है। वहां उन्होंने शादी भी कर ली। यहा उन की पत्नी थी। उस को उन्होने तलाक दे दिया और बाद मे यहा आ कर उस पत्नी को भी ले गये और तेहरान मे जा कर बस गये। बड़े आफिसर हैं सेनके वे। मैं कोई व्यक्तिगत मामला नही उठा रहा हूं। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि सेना को स्वदेशी ढाचे में ढाला जाए, परम्परा में, प्रकृति में, प्रतिभा मे, संस्कार में और स्वभाव में शत-प्रति-शत सेना हमारी भारतीय बने शौर्य से भरी हुई, त्याग और बलिदान की भावना से परिपूर्ण। वह आज भी है, मैं इस में कमी नही देखता, लेकिन उस की प्रकृति में थोड़े परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कभी कभी मुझे लगता है कि हमारी सेना हमारा सैन्य बल एक नहीं है। उस के अफ़सरों की दुनिया एक है और जवानों का संसार अलग है, उन की वेषभूषा अलग है, उन का भोजन अलग है, यहां तक कि उन का मनोरंजन भी अलग है। जवानों के लिए विविध-भारती का संगीत है मगर अफ़सरों के लिए राक एण्ड रोल है। बाबू जी सामाजिक समता लाने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प हैं। क्या सेना में इतनी खाई आवश्यक है? अनुशासन के लिए थोड़ी सी दूरी मैं समझ सकता हूं लेकिन वह दूरी कर्तव्य पालन की दृष्टि से होनी चाहिए। उस का आधार अब घोड़ा नहीं होना चाहिए, उस का आधार ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जवान तो पिसने के लिए, हो और अफ़सर खाली हुक्म चलाने के लिए। मैं जानता हूं कि लड़ाई में हमारे जवानों और अफ़सरों ने मिल कर संघर्ष किया है, कंधे से कंधा मिला कर संघर्ष किया है और उस के लिए हम अपनी सेना का अभिनन्दन करते हैं, लेकिन शान्ति में खाई इतनी चौड़ी अच्छी नहीं लगती है। यह जवानों के मन में थोड़ी कटुता पैदा कर सकता है, कहीं कहीं कर रहा है। समय रहते इस को रोकने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए।

एक आखरी बात, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कहा गया कि हम अणु-शक्ति का उपयोग करेंगे शान्ति के लिए। यह सरकार की नीति है। मेरा उस से मतभेद है। वैसे जवाहर लाल जी कहा करते थे कि हम अणु-बम कभी नहीं बनाएंगे। शास्त्री जी ने थोड़ा उस में संशोधन किया और कहा कि हम अभी नहीं बनाएंगे। अब क्या कहा जा रहा है, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। अगर अणु-शक्ति का उपयोग शान्ति के लिए किया जाना है, तो फिर अणु-शक्ति के बारे में इतनी गुप्तता की क्या जरूरत है एक पर्दा डाल कर रखा गया है। संसद को विश्वास में नहीं लिया जाता, देश को नहीं बताया जाता। हमारे जो अणु-शक्ति बनाने वाले कारखाने हैं, वे क्या कर रहे हैं, वे क्या शक्ति बना रहे हैं, यह पर्दादारी की क्या जरूरत है? शान्ति और गुप्तता साथ साथ नहीं चल सकते। पाकिस्तान इस का लाभ उठा रहा है कि भारत अणु-बम बनाने में समर्थ है, अभी बना नहीं रहा है मगर बना सकता है और यह दर्द दिखा कर वह अमेरिका से अधिकाधिक मदद प्राप्त कर रहा है। तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम अपनी नीति के कारण जो उस का लाभ मिलना चाहिए वह लाभ न ले सकें और जो नुकसान हमें उठाने पड़ सकते हैं उन नुकसानों के हम भागीदार बन जाएं।

इस से अधिक मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

First of all I should like to congratulate our Defence Minister on the performance of the Defence Ministry and the Army, Navy and Air Force, during the Pakistani war and after the war and on their preparedness in case of any attack by any of our enemies.

Recently I had been to Srinagar and I was pleased to see the defence arrangements at our borders (*Interruptions*). I went there and saw the arrangements there.

We should have more missile stations in the country to protect our country from air attacks. Also we have more of the latest bomber planes as well as sophisticated and nuclear weapons....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nuclear weapons?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: ... which would give more courage

[Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi]

and confidence to our soldiers and pilots to fight any type of war.

The Air Force has done a commendable job during floods evacuating villagers morooned in the floods and dropping foodgrains and food to our countrymen, thus saving the lives of thousands of people.

During peace-time, the Army should be engaged and should be utilised for construction of border roads, dams and bridges.

The return of POWs has been hailed by all sections of people and the methods adopted are highly appreciated.

Coming to army recruitment, the Akali Party's threat on army recruitment is nothing but a political stunt. They want to create confusion amongst certain classes. The policy adopted for recruitment of jawas in the Army, Navy and Air Force by the Ministry is very good representing all classes from every State and should be continued in future.

As the ordnance factories are making guns and rifles for civilian use, they should also start making pistols and revolvers for civilians. Today if anybody wants to buy a pistol or revolver, it costs Rs. 5,000—8,000. So a lot of small arms is smuggled into the country. The Ministry should actively consider the proposal.

These days cases of theft in army stores are taking place which were never heard of before. As it happened, recently at Balasore, a telescope worth Rs. 36,000 was stolen from the stores there as stated by the Minister of Defence Production in this august House, the other day. Though inquiry is being made by the CBI the local police as well as the department itself, why is it that the store-keeper who was in charge of the stores there who received the packed telescope and kept it in his custody, not suspended pending inquiry? Such action should be taken in future also when thefts take place.

There is a lot of corruption in the Central Vehicles Depot here at Delhi Cantonment. This is to my personal knowledge. When I went there to select an army jeep allotted to me by the Defence Ministry last year, to see, inspect and select it, the vehicle was wrongly labelled. The label showing Class I was posted on Class IV jeep. Class III was posted on Class I and so on. I pointed this out to the Commandant. He was a Lt. Col. He was surprised and then he pulled up the Staff. Such things should not happen.

When I went to collect the jeep two days after depositing the money, I saw some parts were missing; the electric horn, dynamo and the distributor were missing. (*Interruptions*) I was surprised and I pointed this out and they said "You have selected it and what can we do?" This is what is happening in the Central Vehicle Depot here in Delhi. If such things happen in a protected area, God knows what could happen outside in the open. I would like to say that these things can only happen in collusion with the army officers. Otherwise, they cannot happen. The Ministry should take severe action in such cases.

Politics also should not be allowed to enter into the army, navy and air force, in relation to the matters pertaining to the promotion, employment of officers, etc. There should also be no reduction in the forces.

Further, I would like to say that we should not supply arms or ammunition or bombs to any country however friendly they might be because what happened in the 1965 war with Pakistan was this. The bombs made in the Muradnagar ordnance factory and supplied to a friendly country of ours—I would like to mention the name of that country which, according to my information, is Indonesia—were used by Pakistan and the degree of revenge was so high that Pakistan attacked the Muradnagar factory with the same bomb made in that factory.

It was found lying in a river-bed near the factory, as the Pakistan bomber plane had missed the target. It is a fact and it could be ascertained by the Minister for the department concerned. So I am warning the Ministry so that there is no recurrence of this in future.

There is some murmuring amongst our jawans which I have come to know, and that is, since we have returned the captured land, won with bloodshed, to Pakistan. This feeling should be eliminated anyhow from their minds to boost their morale for future wars. Why I am saying this is there are some people who are creating all sorts of confusion in this matter, and people talk about it also. We should not hestitate in granting any amount demanded for the defence of the country which is the prime need, and pay the soldiers quite handsomely who fight for us. Their families who live in the villages should be properly looked after by the Defence Department and all facilities should be provided to them.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since the time is short, I will confine my speech only to one point relating to this Ministry. I fully agree with the views of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee regarding the disparity between the top officers and the jawans. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of it and see that this disparity is reduced to the extent possible.

The other main point which I wish to point out is about the Sainik Schools. I myself have talked about this to the Minister. This subject comes under the Defence Ministry. I am most doubtful about the purpose of the Sainik School itself. I would question the very purpose of the Sainik Schools. The students in these schools receive scholarship from the State Governments and the Central Government, and some contribution is also made from the Centre. But what is the purpose of the Sainik Schools? The students who are coming out of these schools are not admitted to the Defence Academy. They have to appear for another examination in which some are selected and some others fail and those who fail have to take up regular studies elsewhere.

I want to ask a basic question, what is the purpose that the Sainik Schools serve. I think they do not serve any more purpose than the Central Schools. I would request the Ministry to consider whether it is necessary to continue the Sainik Schools and whether they should not hand over these schools to the Central Schools Organisation.

Why do you want to build up a separate class of people through this kind of schools? I know that many of the students, if not all, studying in the Sainik School in my constituency are from the rich classes or rich families. They are getting scholarship from the Government. The Kerala Government had taken a decision not to increase the scholarship by a single pie. The Chief Minister went to the extent of saying: I am not prepared to give and I shall withdraw the scholarship. There is nothing wrong with the attitude of the Chief Minister.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: If he does not want it, it will be closed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It should be handed over to the Central School Organisation.

I now come to the fate of class IV employees. I am glad that the hon. Minister is aware that the maximum that a class 4 employee gets in the school is Rs. 130 whereas a class 4 employee in the Central Government

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

gets a minimum of Rs. 196. There is no job security. According to the provisions in the Sainik School Act, the Principal is supreme; his actions are final; there is no appellate authority.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: There is an appellate authority.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: They never take a decision against the principal. Hon. Minister knows the case. He appointed a committee to enquire into the facts; I do not know whether it had submitted its report. In the Sainik school in my constituency a lot of problems arise. Some tapioca was grown; the principal was angry and he threw it out; I settled the matter. Unfortunately this morning there was a telegram that four class IV employees had been suspended without any reason. Even low salaried people are entitled to human treatment from the school authorities. The principal may be powerful But the principal is a temporary phenomenon but the school is a permanent institution. Therefore some better arrangement should be there.

Lastly among the demands of the Cochin Armament Depot employees is one for Cochin City allowance admissible to Central Government employees Unfortunately it has been pending for a long time with the Finance Ministry or the Defence Ministry. I hope the Minister should consider this demand favourably.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj): I am happy that Shri Jagjivan Ram is our Defence Minister. During the time of his food-ministership he brought about green revolution and when he became the Defence Minister we had the great victory in East Pakistan

Speaking about our defence arrangements, I think it is not proper for us not to go in for nuclear arms. China was our main enemy and it has developed hydrogen bombs at a rapid rate. It will be dangerous to our country at any time. It is very foolish for us to remain without nuclear arms. We can manufacture those arms but we do not manufacture them. It is like a ostrich which hides its head in the sand and does not see what danger is around.

I agree with Shri Vajpayee that our army must be inspired by Indian traditions. Besides, the difference in salary between the soldier and the officer must be narrowed down and there must be more fraternity among them. I also want to bring to your notice one fact about our territorial army. Many military officers, who had taken active part in war in many theatres, when they had somehow developed some defect and had been put in Category C medically, they were transferred to the Territorial Army and they retired as Territorial Army Officers. They get no pension and when they retire, these territorial army officers are like paupers.

It is not proper. It is a disgrace to our Defence Department. I think they have done good service in their own time, while in active service as well as while serving in the Territorial Army. They should also get pension like other Army officers I hope the hon. Minister will see to it that they are not deprived of their right to pension after having done useful service to the Army. At present, they are not entitled even to all the facilities available to all the retired military personnel for resettlement, like other ex-servicemen. They should be given some assistance for resettlement; they should be provided with facilities to enable them to start some business etc. Now, they are not given these facilities like other ex-servicemen. I think, it is not proper. Like ex-servicemen, the

Territorial Army Officers should also be given all these facilities.

Sir, our enemies are preparing at a very great speed. Pakistan had amassed all sorts of arms. China is also manufacturing all sort of arms and nuclear arms. I am sure our Minister is quite aware of this. I want that we should spend more on the Army to make it so powerful that we can defeat both China and Pakistan together.

Our Navy, our Air Force and our Army should not be starved of funds in any case. They should be given the first priority. This should be kept in view. If our country is not strong, if our Forces are not fully equipped, then, all our other development work will be useless. I think, with enemies all round, we should be very watchful and careful to see that we are fully armed and fully equipped.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान नेशनल कैडट कोर की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। नेशनल कैडट कोर के काम की जांच करने और उस में आवश्यक परिवर्तन और सुधार के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव देने के लिए एक हाई पावर कमेटी का निर्माण किया गया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ने उस कमेटी की सिफ़ारिशों के बारे में क्या एक्शन लिया है और क्या कदम उठाया है। 1948 में नेशनल कैडट कोर के सीनियर डिविजन में लगभग छ लाख लड़के और जूनियर डिविजन में लगभग आठ लाख लड़के थे, और लड़कियों की संख्या लगभग बारह लाख थी। इस बारे में एक आर्टिकल में कहा गया है :

"All these years we have been silent spectators of this gross national loss and mismanagement. Revitalising is no crime, when circumstances demand it. But would it be possible when the corps has been reduced to a corpse. The whole programme, in spite of high and sound ideals, has become a 'juvenile hoard' of disorganised, ill-trained, and indisciplined rank and file. Would it not be better to scrap it."

अब नेशनल कैडट कोर को एक वालन्टेरी आर्गनाइजेशन बना दिया गया है। इस पर बहुत धनराशि ख़र्च की जा रही है, लेकिन इस को रीवाइटलाइज करने के लिए कोई नया कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया गया है। नेशनल कैडट कोर का उद्देश्य यह है कि हमारे देश के युवक-युवतियों में चरित्र का निर्माण हो, उन में नेतृत्व शक्ति का विकास हो और उन्हें सैनिक प्रशिक्षण दे कर एक दूसरी सेना तैयार की जाये, जो लड़ाई के समय काम आ सके। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इन पच्चीस सालों में नेशनल कैडट कोर की हालत बिगड़ गई है। प्रश्न यह है कि नेशनल कैडट कोर की जो वर्तमान स्थिति है, उस में वह क्या काम करना चाहती है और उस से क्या फ़ायदा है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अपनी रैगुलर सेना को तैयार करने के साथ साथ देश में कानस्क्रिप्शन और कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग का इन्तज़ाम करें, ताकि हमारे हर एक नागरिक में यह भावना पैदा हो कि उस ने देश की रक्षा करनी है। अगर हम ने अपने युवक-युवतियों में चरित्र का निर्माण करना है और उन में अनुशासन की भावना पैदा करनी है, तो हमें नेशनल कैडट कोर की तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि एक तो उस को एक वालन्टेरी आर्गेनाइजेशन बना दिया गया है और दूसरे उस की संख्या को छ लाख से कम कर के चार लाख कर दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेज में नेशनल कैडट कोर को कम्पलसरी बनाया जाये और उस पर ज्यादा धनराशि ख़र्च की जाये।

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it was on the 9th of April of this particular year that the three countries of this sub-continent tried to usher in an era of peace so that this sub-continent will remain a zone of peace. Mr. Bhutto almost apologized and said that he was sorry for what had happened. Mr. Mujib also showed a good gesture by saying that he did not want to proceed with the trial of 195 prisoners of war. India won Peace for which India had always strived ever since independence. Therefore, we can say that an era of peace has been ushered in the sub-continent.

But we should not be complacent There are two dangers that I want to bring to your notice. One is the situation in the north and the other is the situation in the south. In the north we know very well that China has a big huge army in Sinkiang. We also know that China is not happy that India and Bangladesh have good relations with the Soviet Union. Therefore, China is going out of its way to arm Pakistan. Perhaps, it is producing missiles in Pakistan. The sympathies of the Arab countries are also with Pakistan. So, even though we are having normal relations with Pakistan, I am not very sure about the north. Therefore, our defence against China must be there, and it must be improved.

Then I come to what is happening in the south, in the island of Diego Garcia, where America is coming in a very big way. Their argument is that after the opening of the Suez Canal the Russians might enter the Indian Ocean through the Mediterranean and, threfore, they are trying to build up a very strong base in the south in this island. The Russians have said times without number that they have no intention to have any base in the Indian Ocean. Yet, the Americans are persisting in their attempt to have a base.

At the same time, we see in some of the Arab countries, particularly in Egypt a shift towards the right. In that way they are dividing the Arab world. Already there are some editorials which say save Nasserism. America is trying to influence Egypt and create a safer zone to enter Indian Ocean. It can also influence the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean so that it can have a base in the Indian Ocean.

It is because of these reasons that I say that our defence in the north and south will have to be improved. In the north our defence should be much more better organised. In the south also it is not enough for us to think that things will improve. Perhaps, they may improve with the help of the Soviet Union. We have reasons to suspect the motives of USA in the Indian Ocean.

This is the main point that I wanted to make. The movement of Kitty Hawk is already there. Earlier also, the fleet was there. So, the suspicion continues to be there that they want to be in the Indian Ocean in a way that can influence the littoral countries roundabout.

Also, we see that the position in Vietnam is not improving despite the Paris Agreement. We know that US does not allow the Koreans to unite. The USA is doing all these things. Therefore, we should be on our guard so far as the Indian Ocean is concerned

I would again plead with the hon. Minister of Defence that our position in the Indian Ocean must be far more better than what it is at the moment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, this is one of those very unusual days when the Chair has run out of speakers. I wish the Members are always short and sweet as they have been today.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want to speak? All right.

श्री हरजारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। सिर्फ एक दो सवाल ही करने है। डिफेंस के बारे मे हमारे दोस्तो ने बहुत कुछ कहा है और यह बात भी ठीक है कि जिस ढग से इस देश ने, इस के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यह काम किया है उस की जितनी तारीफ की जाय वह कम है। अब आगे क्या होने वाला है, दूसरे मुल्को से हमारा क्या सबध होना चाहिए यह चीज डिस्कशन करने के काबिल नही है। हम ने जो कुछ किया है और डिफेंस को मजबूत करने के लिए जो कुछ कर रहे है उसके बारे मे सब ने ठीक ही राय दी है। मै ज्यादा कुछ कहना नही चाहता।

जी नई रेशो प्रोपौशन से रिक्रुटमेट की तकसीम की गई है उसके बारे मे कुछ मिसगिविग्ज है और उसको आप क्लेरिफाई करेगे। हम सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि बार्डर का ध्यान रखा जाए। वहा जो बसने वाले लोग है वे लोग ज्यादा तादाद मे आ पाए इस पालिसी के मार्फत तो वह एक अच्छा कदम होगा। क्योंकि वहा बहुत लोग हैरिडिटरी तौर पर इसी चीज पर गुजारा करते थे कि एक लडका फौज मे भरती हो गया, उसकी तनख्वाह आती रही और उस पर गुजारा चलता रहा। नई पालिसी मे अगर यह हो गया है कि पचास परसेंट क्लास के लिए है और पचास परसेंट पापुलेशन के बेसिस पर तकसीम किया है उसके बारे मे अगर कुछ मिसगिविग्ज है तो उसका जवाब तो डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब देगे और सफाई करेगे। लेकिन थोडा सा हम यह चाहते है कि इस बात को आप फैवरेबली कसिडर करें कि जो बार्डर पर बसने वाले है, वे बहुत बैकवर्ड है उस लिहाज से भी उनकी परसेंटेज तकसीम करते वक्त कहीं से कुछ ज्यादा निकल पाए तो आपकी बडी मेहरबानी होगी।

अभी हमारे रवि साहब ने कहा कि हमे सैनिक स्कूल नही चाहिये। हमारी प्रार्थना है कि वह स्कूल पजाब को दे दिया जाए। मै यह इसलिए कहता हू कि जालधर छावनी मे एक स्कूल था। आप तब नही थे। हमने उसके बारे मे बहुत कोशिश की। लेकिन उन कोशिशो के बावजूद भी वह स्कूल वहा से चला गया। मुझे रवि साहब ने प्रोवोक किया है इस बात को कहने के लिए कि अगर वह स्कूल नही चाहते तो वह स्कूल पजाब को दे दिया जाए। उस बैकवर्ड इलाके के लोगो के लिए गुजारे का कोई और साधन नही है। उनके बच्चे इस स्कूल मे ट्रेनिग पाएगे। वे बहुत शिद्दत से लडेगे। उनको ट्रेनिग यहा मिल पाए तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी।

इस मिनिस्ट्री ने जो काम किया है उसकी जितनी तारीफ की जाए कम है। इन अलफाज के साथ मे इन डिमाड्ज का समर्थन करता हू।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the members of the House for the kind words that they have used for the officers and jawans of our armed forces. There is no doubt that our armed forces, whether they are officers or jawans, are imbued with the patriotic feeling that any sacrifice for upholding the prestige and honour of the country is not too great for them.

Prof Madhu Dandavate raised the question of social disparities in the country and has questioned how a soldier will be enthused to defend the country when he feels that there is so much of social inequality But he forgets that, when a soldier goes to the frontier to fight, he goes to defend the independence of the country The question of considering what will be the economic position of the country, what will be the industrial relations, how far the social reforms will be accepted, etc, is a matter which is internal for ourselves When there is any aggression from an external force, the main consideration for the jawans is to repel that aggres-

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sion, and that is what they have shown. Therefore, I am happy that the House has paid handsome tributes to the armed forces. I am grateful to the House for that.

It has been stated by several members that the world has grown so small today with the development of science and technology that an ordinary event in the farthest corner of the world has its effect on the remotest corner of the world. Therefore, the defence of the country depends upon so many world conditions. It has been stated by several members that the last few years have been an era of detente between some of the big powers of the world. It has been so. A serious effort on their part to see that the age of confrontation is replaced by the age of cooperation is being made by them The cooperation between the USA and the USSR in the political field is itself an advance in that direction. In our country our effort for resolution of differences with our neighbours by bilateral efforts was an endeavour in that direction—in order to resolve differences, recourse should not be taken to violence; they should be resolved by negotiations and discussions—and it has borne some fruit But what I was saying is, the slightest incident somewhere in the world disturbs the even tenor of relations between the various countries. There was the war between Israel and the Arab countries. We had our officers make a study of the war as also the result of that war. As has been stated in the report submitted to the Members, we have drawn certain lessons. I am not going into details of that. It is given there. But, we have drawn another lesson also from this war, that no country comes to the assistance of any other country unless that country's national interests are served or advanced directly or indirectly. That is a very salutary inference that one can draw from the Arab-Israeli war.

Then, another thing one should not forget is the potentiality of the natural resources which the Arab countries possess, to place the whole world in such a situation as may disturb the economy of many of the countries. And we have also been adversely affected.

I am mentioning this, that so many other factors depend upon external situations and on situations which are quite beyond our purview, but, all the same, they so intimately affect us and we have to take all these matters into consideration

Therefore, what I say is that today, the defence of a country does not depend only on the internal conditions but on so many external conditions and relations between various powers and countries which may not be even directly thinking of coming into conflict with each other

There were steps taken and efforts have been made to reduce tensions and chances of confrontation in this sub-continent as well and the efforts have given encouraging results. The repatriation of the prisoners-of-war and civilian internees from India to Pakistan, the repatriation of the citizens of Bangladesh from Pakistan to Bangladesh as also the repatriation of Pakistan's citizens who have been erroneously called as Bihari Muslims, from Bangladesh to Pakistan by mutual discussion have given encouraging results and let us hope that the spirit that has been generated in the sub-continent and among the three countries which have come to realise that it is not a paying proposition to pursue any policy of confrontation for the three countries, will be of an enduring nature and that whatever resources the three countries have—let me clarify that in these three countries, the social conditions are more or less similar and identical. the *per capita* income, the standard of living and the grinding poverty in all these three countries continue more or less at the same

level—and if this policy of peaceful co-operation continues, whatever resources the three countries have can be diverted for developmental purposes, thereby raising the standard of living of their respective peoples.

But, while wishing this thing, no Defence Minister of a country can afford to ignore what is happening outside. Members have themselves emphasized or rather highlighted the strength Pakistan has gained after the last war, the equipment and the military hardware which the small Arab countries have gained, the situation that has been created in the Indian Ocean, the condition that has been continuing on the northern border, etc.,—all those aspects have to be taken into consideration by any Defence Minister while considering arrangements for the defence of his country.

Now, Diego Garcia has become a burning problem not only for India, not only for the littoral countries, but I say for the whole world.

And, happily, we have succeeded, I may say, to a very great extent, in rousing the conscience of the whole world against what is proposed to be done at Diego Garcia. And all thinking people throughout the world have expressed their opinion unequivocally that what is proposed to be done there is not in the right direction. All the littoral countries have condemned that.

Also, it is a very heartening thing that opinion is growing in America itself that America should not engage herself in this foolish pastime. Let us hope that this public opinion in America will assert itself and that it will force the Governmental authorities to give up their programme and proposal for developing Diego Garcia as a zone of potential danger which will disturb the peace in this area.

Again, it is heartening to note that practically all the littoral countries are of unanimous opinion in this matter. Let us also hope that enlightened public opinion in Great Britain itself will force the Government to revise the agreement which they have reached with the U.S.A. and thereby set at naught the designs of America in the Indian ocean.

I will not go into the details about our agreement with Pakistan. As I said, it shall be our endeavour to continue our relations with Pakistan, so that the relations between the two grow every day and we can live in peace as good neighbours. But, as I have said also, the developments across the border will have to be taken into consideration and we will have to make the necessary arrangements to meet any sort of situation that may arise on this border or on that border. I will not go into the details because we have given some details already about that. But, it has been my endeavour to modernise our Armed Forces in such a way that they will be able to face the situation, whether it be the Army or the Navy or the Air Force. But it is to be done in the context of the economic situation that we face in this country.

Some friends have asked whether in this era of detente, when efforts are being made to reduce tensions, when efforts are being made to create relaxations, the expenditure that we have provided for defence in the Defence Budget is necessary at all. Certain replies have been given effectively by some Members there also.

Therefore, I will not dilate on that in any great detail. After all, prices have been rising and, whatever, we have provided for, as was stated by some hon. Members, a major portion of the additional provision is to meet the requirements of the recommendations of the Pay Commission and whatever little is left, perhaps, will not be adequate to meet the cost of

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rising prices. So, whatever we have provided is, in actual terms, no more than what was provided for last year. As a matter of fact, we are apprehensive that it is not enough to meet the requirements on that basis. I may assure the House that we are not increasing our armed forces. But, we have to maintain what we have—whether it is the armour, tanks, missiles or aircraft—and we have to so arrange that the teeth of the armed forces are never short. One thing we should not forget. The figure was quoted by some hon. Member—I think, perhaps, it was quoted by Prof. Madhu Dandavate—and I say that it is perhaps the lowest in the world. Ours has been roundabout 4 per cent or 4.5 per cent. But, this year, it is going to be 3.9 per cent. 3.9 per cent of our gross national product is perhaps the lowest in the world. Still, if some Members can say that we are spending much more on the armed forces, I am surprised at that. In the first place, the G.N.P., as compared to U.S.A. or U.S.S.R. or even U.K., is a very small fraction of their G.N.P. So, in terms of percentage, we can say that we have 3.9 per cent but, in absolute terms, it is much less than what they are spending on their armed forces.

We should not forget that every expenditure on the armed forces is not non-productive. But, quite a sizeable amount of what we spend on the armed forces is of a developmental nature and this was explained by the Minister of Defence Production as to how we also contribute to the development of certain industries and certain activities in the country to meet the needs of what is required for the defence forces. We should not run away with the idea that everything spent in defence is non-productive or sterile. Apart from that, security is necessary for prosperity. That aspect should not also be lost sight of. There can be economic development only when there is peace and order in the country and the army has to play its role in the matter as well. Army has to guard our borders; army has to repel the aggression. But, at the same time, if an emergent situation arises, the army has also to see that the country remains one. That is very important. To maintain the integrity of the country is as important as to repel external aggression. Therefore, when such a situation arises somewhere where either the stability is likely to be endangered or a situation is likely to be created where many cherished values are to be set at naught the civil authorities call the Army and the Army is sent there.

So far as the relief works are concerned, I think, it should be welcomed by the House that when there are natural calamities like floods in the areas where people are not accustomed to them, as it happened in Gujarat, or there is an epidemic in an area which is not equipped with the medical assistance that is required in that area I think, it is praiseworthy on the part of the Armed Forces to rush to the aid of the people in that area And that has been done. Sometimes it is said when the workers' agitation is there why should Army go there? I may assure the House that it is never the intention and Army will never be used in any way to adversely affect workers' agitation. But certain essential things have to be maintained in order to see that the life of the community is not adversely affected or endangered. Where there are enlightened trade unionists they themselves admit even in the worst strike situations certain essential services or certain essential departments of an industry should be maintained. What do we do in such a situation? If in the case of a strike life of the community is likely to be endangered we go there not to break the strike but to maintain the services in order to sustain the life of the community and I do not think anybody can take exception to that. Afterall what is the strength of the Territorial Army? They are not in a position to break any strike at all. Take, for example, the railways. There is talk going on for a strike on the railways and it has been pointed out to me not

to send the Territorial Army otherwise it will break the strike. The number of employees in the railways exceeds one million. The strength of the Territorial Army may be ten to fifteen thousand. Can it be imagined by any person that it can break the strike of a million people. It will be used only in order to maintain certain essential supply lines so that the life of the community in certain areas may not be endangered and, I do not think, anyone should take exception to that. I may assure the House that I myself am very reluctant to permit the Army to be called upon too frequently for such purposes. But wherever Army has gone they have by their conduct and behaviour won the respect and admiration of the people. That itself would show what objectivity and patriotism they have got.

15.00 hrs.

Our Army is a cosmopolitan Army. It is the nation in miniature representing every part of the country. It has been my endeavour to so broadbase it that every area and every class of people will feel that they have an equal opportunity to make sacrifices to maintain the prestige and honour of our Motherland. It will be so broadbased that no area or no class will have the feeling that it is the monopoly of certain castes and communities to protect the honour of the country.

Due to certain historical factors into which I need not go, before Independence, during the British period, the recruitment was restricted to certain classes and certain areas. I would again repeat, due to historical factors, into the details of which I need not go. After Independence, it was decided that the recruitment should be broadbased. It was in 1953 when Shri Mahavir Tyagi was the Minister in charge of Defence Organisation that he advised the Army Headquarters to relate recruitment from the various zones in India to the recruitable male population of these zones. The reason why it became necessary was that during the British period, there were regiments to which recruitment was reserved for particular castes or communities. The House will be surprised to hear but it is a fact that 50 per cent of the Army—when I say Army I do not mean the Air Force or the Navy, but it is only the Army—50 per cent or practically 40 per cent is based on reservation for particular castes or classes or areas. Therefore, it became necessary for us to see that the recruitment for the remaining 50 or 60 per cent was broadbased so that every area of India would have an opportunity of contributing to the defence of the Motherland.

So, in the Army, there are three classes of regiments. In one class regiments like the Sikh regiment or the Gorkha regiment; nobody else can be recruited to those regiments except a Sikh or a Gorkha as the case may be. Whenever any vacancy arises in that regiment, recruitment will be only from that class or that community. Then there are the fixed class or the mixed class regiments. In the fixed class regiments like the Punjab regiment it is fixed that 50 per cent of the regiment will be Sikhs and the other 50 per cent will be others. There are also other mixed class regiments. Then, there is the all-class regiments to which people from all areas and all communities can be recruited.

For the first time, what Shri Mahavir Tyagi did was that so far as the fixed class or 'one-class' regiments to which all recruitment was reserved for particular castes or communities would not be touched, and similarly again the 'mixed class' would not be touched, but in the case of 'all-class,' the recruitment would be made from all areas proportionate to the recruitable male population of the area concerned. Why did it become necessary? Again, due to historical reasons, during the British period, opportunities for recruitment were heavily concentrated in certain areas and in other areas no arrangements for recruitment were made. We have now decided that the recruitment to "all class" should be

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broadbased by which it could be said that it would be commensurate with the recruitable male population of the area concerned.

This question was again considered after independence, in 1963, by the Military Affairs Committee of the Cabinet. It supported what was decided in 1953, but said that it should be implemented in such a way that it did not create any great dislocation. The Committee also decided at that time that there should be no preponderance of any particular class in the Indian Army so that the Indian Army may become broadcased and representative of all communities and all areas and, as I have said, may be, the nation as a whole in miniature.

As I have said—I will repeat it—as a result of the adoption of this policy, so far as the recruitment to the 'one class' or 'mixed class' regiments are concerned, it coninued to be reserved for those classes or communities from which those regiments were made. It is only in case of 'all class' regiments that recruitment proportionate to the recruitable male population has been enforced

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): What proportion of the regiments of the Indian Army is one class and what all class regiments?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Nearly 40 per cent of the Indian Army is on that reserved basis and 60 per cent for all classes

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know, if he could tell me, what is the number of regiments approximately.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Giving the number will not help because there are certain regiments whose number is not identical. I am giving the total figure. Out of 8.25 lakhs in the total Indian Army, nearly 40 per cent are covered by the 'one class' and 'mixed class' regiments and 60 per cent by 'all class' regiments. Thus nearly 40 per cent are reserved for some class or community or area....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is the Madras Regiment mixed class or all-class?

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): First class.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: As I have said, at present no step has been taken to disturb the one class or mixed class regiments.

In reply to a question, I gave more information. I said that though there is a demand from various parts of country, why they should not get their proper share in the Indian Army, because it has been continuing, at present we have no intention to disturb the one class or mixed class regiments. In the light of the latest census results, figures for the different States were revised and in areas where there were arrangements for heavy recruitment like more recruiting centres and more facilities, in certain areas, the percentage as related to the population has fallen; in other areas where they had not been getting even in this 60 per cent their proper share, the percentage has increased Those who are heavily represented even in the 'all class' regiments should not become apprehensive that their ratio will be brought down in one year or two years. This will be very gradual as the new percentage will apply only in respect of vacancies that will arise in future. So there is not likely to be any steep fall in the case of those who have been heavily represented in the Indian Army.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): As for the 'one-class' and 'mixed class will the proportion continue?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That is what I have said. At present we do not propose to touch them. As I have said, there is demand from various parts of the country as to why there should be reservation for certain classes and certain communities. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We want a national army; not a class army nor a communal army.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM. I have already explained the position as it is at present.

As hon. Members are aware, all the States of the Indian Union are demanding a legitimate share in the defence forces. During the recent conflict with Pakistan, people from all parts of the country had demonstrated their valour and full involvement and participation in the national cause. The concept of martial races has also now become obsolete. In the circumstances, it is inevitable that the representation in the armed forces will become more and more broadbased This is sought to be accomplished in such a manner that the fighting efficiency of the armed forces is not impaired in anyway.

In this connection, Mr Horo raised the question of recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes So far as the recruitment to "all classes Regiments" is concerned, it is done purely on merit related to the recruitable male population of the area concerned. But we have taken certain steps to see that recruiting teams go to the Adivasi areas so that larger numbers of Adivasis are recruited to our army. I am happy to say that looking to the figures of the past three years of recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I find that during the period from 1970 to 1973, nearly 12½ per cent of the total recruitment to the armed forces has been made from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Can you give the figures for the Scheduled Tribes only?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Well, I can supply them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What about a separate regiment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at least for some time? That is what was suggested by Shri Horo

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM At present I think the approach is in the reverse direction. (*Interruptions*). We do not propose to create that. As a matter of fact, my endeavour is to make the army a cosmopolitan Indian army.

AN HON. MEMBER: A national army (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Yes; it is a national army. Arising out of the British tradition, the pattern of which the Indian army has followed, there are no doubt separate messes for officers and separate messes for jawans, but we should not forget what different conditions we had then. It has been my effort always to see that there is greater fraternisation between officers and jawans. I am happy to inform the House that there is greater fraternisation of officers and jawans and the jawans look up to their officers as their friend, philosopher and guide. I have myself talked to the officers and emphasised the necessity for greater identification of officers and jawans together. Although I do not want to do that by

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any order, I am praying for the day when the initiative will come from the officers themselves to remove all these distinctions and separateness as far as we can Perhaps it will be a better approach. It is a fact that the regiments have been celebrating various honours that the particular regiment was able to achieve years ago But efforts are being made to see that the honours won by the regiments after Independence are given more prominence. I have no hesitation in admitting that I had not gone into that question in any detail and I may assure the House that I shall do so and even if certain old honours have to be retained, only those will be retained which will not in any way tell upon our national honour In the case of regiments which have won new honours after Independence the question of pre-Independence honours will not arise at all

I share the concern expressed by hon Members about the salary and emoluments of the officers and jawans. Let me assure the House that I am equally anxious to see that our officers and jawans in the Armed Forces are not discriminated against in comparison with civilian officers in matter of salary and emoluments So far as officers are concerned, whatever has been decided on the civil side will be applicable to the officers In the case of jawans the Pay Commission made certain recommendations and certain anomalies were noticed On the civil side the recommendations of the Pay Commission in respect of calss III and IV staff had been implemented; we have not implemented them so far as comparable categories in the Armed Forces are concerned and I have decided that we shall implement them only after removing those anomalies In order to mitigate the hardship to the personnel below officer rank, orders were issued to pay them *ad hoc* advance ranging from Rs 100 to Rs 700 for the various ranks from sepoy to subedar-major. I am trying to expedite decision so far as jawans and comparable categories are concerned and I am hopeful that the anomalies will be removed and we will be able to secure the just demands of the Armed Forces

I am grateful to the House for the sympathy and encouragement that they had expressed for our jawans and officers During the last war the honour that was won for the country by our officers and jawans of the Armed Forces will remain an outstanding event of Indian history It was during that war that I decided that those who lost their lives in the war or lost their limbs—their successors will not be thrown on the charity of society I am happy that I succeeded in securing pension for the widows, for the successors of those who lost their lives, in the case of Officers three-fourths of their salary and in the case of Jawans an amount slightly higher than their salary A part from that, we have decided to give various kinds of assistance to them These facilities were later on extended to all those who fought in any war after Independence All the wars are covered Even Goa Action and other cases are also covered

SHRI K GOPAL: What about those who die in action?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM This is always there

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what he was talking about

SHRI K GOPAL: I am asking about those who die not during war, but, during peace-time.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Do you want me to treat both the cases on the same line? In the case of those

who die a natural death and who have qualified service, their widows get pension.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope you know the meaning of what you yourself said—"Those who die in action".

SHRI K. GOPAL: I am referring to those who die in active service.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: In the case of those who die during service, their widows get pension. That is what I said. If they have qualified service, they get pension.

Then, Sir, we have various other schemes. I do not want to go into the details We have mentioned this in the report itself to provide houses to them and to give training to them. There are many young widows. Though I have made adequate provision for pension for them. I think, if they are all the time wangling and not engaged in any avocation, it will not be good for them. So, we have made some arrangements for various types of training in certain avocations. We are running these institutions where we train them so that they are gainfully employed; so that they can gainfully engage themselves. But, as I said, I do not want to go into the details.

The problem of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen is a big problem and whether it will be possible for me to give an answer to this is a big question Nearly 50,000 persons are disabilised every year and our presumption is, at least 50 per cent of them require rehabilitation facilities Previously we were giving lands to them Now, we have reached a stage where it is not possible to give them lands because there are no lands. Therefore, I thought of a plan that six months before they are de-mobilised, we could train them in some avocations, in some technical trade, such as mechanics, electricians fitters, etc, so that they will be in a position to find some gainful employment. I would say that this is in an experimental stage. But, I want to pursue this plan. During their service period, I want to give them training so that when they get their salary, they will get this training also

AN HON. MEMBER: You can fix some percentage in regard to their employment in public sector undertakings.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: We have reserved certain percentage of posts for them in the State Government and Central Government services, and in public sector undertakings. But, that does not touch the fringe of the problem. We cannot say that in various public sector undertakings and in the Government departments, we will recruit only ex-servicemen. The question of providing employment to the educated unemployed is the prime need of the hour. We have to strike a balance between the two. Therefore, I think, it will be a good thing if we give them training by which they can have an opportunity for self employment.

As I have said, it is a big problem. To absorb even 25,000 people every year in a country like ours, which is a developing country where we have chronic unemployment, is a problem for which it is not easy to find a good solution But we have been trying to do it.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: What is the character of our territorial army?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It is only voluntary for people who want to join it. Our army is a national army. The whole nation is involved in it. I will give you one instance to prove

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my point. During last war, I went to a bunker in the Ferozepur sector and I was talking to a Jawan from Madras. He told me that during the night time the mothers and sisters brought him bread and vegetables so that he was feeling he was in his own home, even though he was far away from his house. This shows that the whole nation was involved in the army. The same thing was happening in the borders of Tripura, Punjab and Rajasthan The entire people were at work, so far as defence is concerned. The Indian army has got the feeling that it is the peoples' army, fighting for the people. That feeling guarantees the security of the nation and the independence of the country. It has been my endeavour to so orient the Jawans and the officers that the interests of the nation and the security and honour of the motherland are the paramount considerations for them. Therefore, there is no danger.

Some voice was raised of military take over. I do not think it may be even conceived of in this country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let us leave it for the moment.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Politicians may conceive, but the army may not conceive.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Defence Minister himself is a politican.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: He is a politican, but drawn from the masses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wish that it always remain a laughing matter.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I mean it.

Some members mentioned that enough attention is not paid to the navy. Our navy demonstrated for the the first time that given the opportunity what wonders it can do. Therefore, within the constraints of the resources that we have at present, we are increasing the outlay on the navy as well. I was looking at the figures. During the past five or six years we are increasing the percentage of expenditure on the navy out of the total defence budget. As I have said, it will be our endeavour to modernise every wing of the armed forces.

In all these endeavours the Research and Development Department is playing a very important role. So also the workers in the ordnance factories and in the public sector undertakings of the Defence Ministry.

The Minister in-charge of Defence Production gave the details yesterday. I now only assure the House that I attach great importance to the work of Research and Development and no work of Research and Development will be permitted to suffer for want of funds.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about the development of Laser beam in relation to military technology? The other advanced countries have developed it. I think, our Research and Development Wing should develop that also.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: We are trying in that direction as well.

I would like to convey my sincere thanks to our workers in the Ordnance factories and various producing units for the good relations they have maintained and for wonderful programme they have maintained....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I hope, the leaders of workers are not going to be victimised in any way. I cannot give you the instances now because it will be unfair. You are only paying tributes to them year after year.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I pay tributes to those who work and punishment to those whose conduct is not becoming of a good worker. I may assure my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that there will be no victimisation.

There is no question of compulsory military training. The N.C.C. is also voluntary. At one stage, it was made compulsory. But the response from the students was not so encouraging So, ultimately, in consultation with the Vice-Chancellors of various universities, it was again made voluntary The whole question of N.C.C is also being examined.

The question of Sainik Schools has also been raised The Sainik Schools are formed on the demand of State Governments concerned Most of the expenditure of the Sainik Schools is met by the State Governments. The hon. Member, Mr Vayalar Ravi, raised the question of salaries and emoluments. Provided the Kerala Government is prepared to increase the assistance that it is giving, there will be no objection to increasing the salary scales of the employees there Again, about the role of the Sainik Schools, their utility and how they should be oriented, that has been referred to a committee of educationists. When the report of that committee comes, we will decide what action to take in relation to the Sainik Schools, whether to maintain them as they are, whether to orient them to serve the purpose for which they were meant and whether, if they are to work only as public schools, the Defence Ministry should run them. If they fulfill a certain role, we will run them.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : सैनिक स्कूल में जो भर्ती होता है, उस में बहुत सी बातें आ जाती हैं। अगर कालेजों में मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग को कम्पलसरी कर देंगे, तो नैशनल आर्मी खड़ी हो जायेगी।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Whether we should have a standing army or not, that is a matter of opinion. But in this country, where we have voluntary army, I do not think there is any necessity of compulsion at this stage.

I think, I have briefly touched all important points.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi). What about the discrimination between a Pilot in the Air Force and a Submariner in the Navy which I have mentioned in my speech —concerning bounties?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: The hon. Member is aware that the Pay Commission, for the first time, went into the question of armed forces as well. I made it a point to see that the Pay Commission examined the conditions of service of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force and made recommendations Now the Pay Commission has made its recommendations and we have accepted them. By and large, our approach has been towards amelioration of the conditions of service.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने इनफीरियर आयल रुपाई का सवाल उठाया है।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: My friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye, has raised a question. You have sent the papers to me. I will certainly go into that and inform the result to my hon. friend: whatever action is necessary there will be taken.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about avoidable costs? Has your Ministry tried to see that unnecessary expenditure is avoided?

SHRI JAGIVAN RAM: I have said that we have taken steps. I may in-

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form the House that we have effected economy in certain directions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is the fate of Avro 748?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That is going to be continued in Kanpur

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of Cut Motions I shall put them all together to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against demands Nos 18 to 23 relating to the Ministry of Defence"

The motion was adopted

[*The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 18—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,24,39,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 20,94,35,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 19—DEFENCE SERVICES—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,32,02,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 20—DEFENCE SERVICES—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 91,17,01,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Navy'"

DEMAND NO 21—DEFENCE SERVICES—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,19 08,81,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force'"

DEMAND NO. 22—DEFENCE SERVICES—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 63,75,83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 23—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON DEFENCE SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1, 97,39,41,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services'."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the Private Members' Business.

Mr. Banamali Babu.

15.38 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS' AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTIETH REPORT

SHRI BANAMALI BABU (Samalpur): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th April, 1974."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th April, 1974."

The motion was adopted

15.39 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE POLICY IN RESPECT OF PRICES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the Resolution moved by Shri Madhu Limaye. Four hours were allotted by the House, of which 3 hours and 5 minutes have been taken; the balance is 55 minutes. From the papers I do not find anybody was on his legs on the last occasion..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Let the Minister reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Raghuramiah has given me a list of other speakers. Mr. Vasant Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The time for the debate should be extended, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is the third day.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But the subject is very important.

While participating in this discussion, to begin with, I want to congratulate Shri Madhu Limaye for having brought forward this Resolution on a vital subject which affects the entire economy of our country. The points which he has raised in the debate and in his Resolution go to the very basis of our present crisis. The present crisis in the country is mainly a crisis of rising prices and if we could do anything to control this vicious circle of rising spiral of prices and then rising demand of wages to meet this rising cost of living and continuous erosion in the real wages and if we want to stop this vicious rise, then the first and foremost thing that is required to be done is to bring about some rationale in this entire price structure, particularly, of the essential commodities in the country. If I see the spirit of the resolution of Shri Madhu Limaye, what it does try to emphasize and impress upon is to have a certain parity in the cost of production of essential commodities.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

He has emphasized agricultural production including transport charges, taxes and profits and in (b) he has talked about parity between prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce.

The most important thing that is required to be done even in the context of our parliamentary system of Government is to find out whether it is really impossible to have some rational policy right from the production stage to the consumer's end.

Whosoever he be, whether it is an institution or an individual, engaged in the entire task of production and distribution—can they not be brought under a certain amount of national discipline?

Some of my friends often feel that there is a simplistic solution, as Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has tried to give in his amendments, to nationalise everything and bring industries under State control and that the moment you do it, you get the panacea for all your problems and the problems are all solved. But, in the context of our country, nationalisation essentially and unfortunately, comes to mean bureaucratisation In a Communist society, it is the Party machinery which implements the Party programmes There are no civil servants as in our State to which all executive powers are entrusted. The responsibility is of the Party cadre in one Party system. We cannot have that type of economy or system because of our parliamentary system of democracy....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Do you want socialism or not?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Socialism is possible even without having a one-Party system. I will give the example of the Swedish economy. Outside the Communist countries, that is a country which has an economy where the difference between the average lowest income and the average highest income is hardly about 4-5 times. They have brought it about because their major production organizations like BPA which take contracts all over the world and which is one of the richest organizations are organizations of workers' co-operatives. Co-operatives have to be of those who are engaged in productive activity. But, unfortunately, in our country, many of the activities in the name of co-operatives become co-operative capitalism or credit societies and workers continue to remain workers, employees and servants as it were. In Sweden the house-building trade is a workers' co-operative. If you have such co-operatives, the workers will have a feeling of belonging to the organization and as masters of the means of production even co-operatively and collectively. Why is it not possible even in a democratic structure to create a feeling of belonging in the workers? Why is that not possible? You can have a dramatic change overnight if in public sectors including railways and others engaged in productive activities like steel, coal, you were to tell the employees that employees' representatives elected by them will be on the Board of Management, right from the top to the shop level and overnight you will bring a change in the climate of this country. Can anybody have any objection to this thing. They will be sincere in seeing that production takes place, that targets are achieved in production. They will also realise what they get out of production in terms of wage. Thus, there will be more production all round, in every quarter. After all, prices can be controlled only if there is more and more production, and more production of essential goods which affect the life most. Therefore, in all these spheres, let those who are engaged in production have a feeling of belonging and let them also have a decisive voice in this regard. This is the first and foremost prerequisite for a rational price policy in this country.

The landless labour and the small farmers must have a real stake in all these things. I entirely agree with Mr. Limaye when he said that small farmers must be ensured necessary inputs like fertilisers, seeds, water at cheaper rates, irrigation facilities, facilities for sinking wells, agro-industrial supplementary income, etc. You can help the producers, the small farmers, the landless labour in this way. You can help them in kind. I said the other day: Give each of the landless families one buffalo, one cow. Let them set up for a group of 50,000 population one veterinary unit. Let those veterinary graduates be employed for this purpose; they will be able to see to it that animals are properly looked after and thus you will see what a lot of transformation this will make in our countryside. It will bring about a transformation among the whole section of our landless labour. You will be able to get more milk instead of importing more and more milk powder from abroad. Therefore, it is my respectful submission that our whole approach has to be reoriented in such a way that we encourage production more and more.

And then comes the question of distribution. Here there are various questions that arise. How do you bring about a rationale in all these matters? Give the maximum production wage to the teaming millions in the rural areas. Don't give doles. I say this because, you say Rs. 1,000 doles are given; by the time it reaches the farmer, he gets only Rs. 200; it is too small a sum for sinking a well and so this is spent in other ways. You can help him by assisting him to set up a small leather unit, a small manufacturing unit, a small lathe unit for manufacturing certain small articles, like that is done in Punjab, etc. You need not give him money, but you can help him in kind in these various ways that I have suggested. This is the way to stop the flow of population from rural areas to urban areas. You cannot accommodate the growing millions of our young men in cities like Calcutta or Bombay only. You have got to give them employment in the rural areas. You have to take care of this problem of production plus employment. If that is done, then the next thing is distribution. There is some theory that all distribution must be taken over under what is known as the public distribution system.

What is the public distribution system? It means fair price shops and the organisations like the F.C.I. etc. These fair price shops are the most unfair price units because the shop is given to a person who has never done the trade and who is some relation of someone and his main source of income is from the gunny bags and the bogus cards on which he gives the sugar which he sells in the black market. What all he gets on those cards he passes that on to the black market. Two parallel markets operate side by side in this country—one is the market that you create in the name of fair price shops and the other is the open market. Whatever sugar that you get from the fair price shops goes in the black market—at least a substantial part of it goes in the black market. For Heaven's sake do not do this. Can you really replace the traditional retailers? Have you ever seen an ordinary retailer becoming a multi-millionaire? Why do you think all the retailers in this country who have gone deep into the villages of this country are all dishonest people? All the retailers are not dishonest. My friend may differ with me. But, you will have to begin with them. And if you think that everyone in this country is dishonest and if you begin with dishonesty and if you want to substitute honest men in their places and create a new institution, I think that it will be a wrong approach. You must judge the people by results. You must create conditions in which you make the people honest or dishonest. No individual is completely honest and no

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individual is completely dishonest. He is a mixture of both. It is the circumstances that make them dishonest. You create the conditions for the honesty to come up or you create the conditions in which a man becomes dishonest.

Therefore, I say that we have to create conditions in this country so that honesty will prevail everywhere. I can give you an example of Swedish economy or even Swiss economy for this purpose. Why cannot you have a Board under the Ministry of Planning or Economy or whatever name you may like to call it and, in this Board, why cannot you have representatives of producers of all commodities, traders and consumers including, as I said, the workers. See that all these people are represented on the Board. And annually you see that the Board fixes the prices of all goods from the producers' to the distributors' end. If the wholesalers or the traders' want some margin, let them have 1-1/2 per cent to 2 per cent or 3 per cent as their margin. They will have to sell at the fixed price. This Board consisting of the representatives would fix the prices of the commodities and it will be their duty to see that price structure is maintained. Our job is only to see that it is implemented. As I said the other day, you can have even Panchayats or the local people Nyaya Panchayats consisting of university boys, women workers etc. etc. Their aim should be like that of a Vigilance Committee with a magistrate on it. If any default is committed by any retailer or a wholesaler either in the quality of goods or in price, he should be summarily tried and that panchayat samiti should be given the power to punish him for a period ranging from five to ten years' imprisonment. Your job to the society should be to see that no man is corrupt. The people will also feel that they have now the responsibility to work as a vigilant body. Then, Sir, natural channels are not disturbed. They get their reasonable return. Nobody is deprived of their reasonable return from producers end to consumers end. At the same time there is discipline imposed by the society. If this type of plan is worked out and simultaneously if a pattern is evolved in which employees participate in the management then, I believe, our entire price structure can be maintained in spite of the shortages and production will go up by leaps and bounds with the enthusiasm of the people all round. You have to change the climate. This is not a party subject. Here there is no party division or ideological conflict. Let us for a change stop thinking in terms of left and right. Let us think in terms of right and wrong and whatever is right for the country let us try to do it together. I would beg of the Government and all my colleagues to give serious thought to this subject and try to evolve a policy which will help not only production but also regulate prices. It can be done. There is nothing impossible. Let us not go with the feeling that certain sections of the society are corrupt. Judge people by the results. Evolve a system in which they can be good. If they are bad then come with a heavy hand and punish the defaulters.

Unfortunately, in this country the entire task of implementation is entrusted to bureaucracy. I have all the respect and admiration for our administrators. They are the pick of our country. They are one of the most brilliant lot that we have but they are trained for a particular purpose. An I.A.S. young boy is trained to be an administrator mainly of law and order and revenue. He is not an expert in atomic energy. He is not supposed to be an expert in health and family planning. Therefore, like a thorough-bred horse do not use this horse to ply a tonga. Don't use him as a mule; don't use him for all multi-purpose activities. That is unfair even to the horse. Therefore, our bureaucracy must be utilised only for one particular task. Even in capitalist countries they employ experts

for various fields and tell them here is an administration; please head this administration and select your man from top to bottom. I am only interested in results. If you succeed you stay; if you do not succeed we bid you goodbye. This is what must happen in our public and departmental undertakings. It is unfortunate that we have given so much power to our bureaucracy that a sort of vested interest has developed. Who does not want power whether competent or not? They think that if they can stay in Delhi and go from one Ministry to another and continue for more than 20 years by scheming and circulating here, they would be quite happy

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can be in circulation here only for five years

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We as politicians can be here only for five years; five years is the maximum Unless the people return us again, we run the risk of being rejected by the people But these bureaucrats are fortunate people who are protected by article 311 and, therefore, they can continue without being disturbed; even if they fail in one Ministry they can go to another Ministry and if they fail in the other Ministry also they can go to an autonomous corporation with all the perquisites and from that corporation to a third Ministry and so on. They are the most fortunate people. So, who is running this country? It is not the Minister; it is in fact this privileged class, these honoured, God's own children as it were who are running this country. They say 'We are the permanent fixtures; you are birds of passage; you are Ministers, and we shall salute you and do all that but you are here only temporarily; do not try to be smart; if you are too smart, we shall see to it and manage things in such a way that it becomes too hot for you that you will be eased out'. This was what happened in the wheat take-over, if you want the latest example. When I took at our great worthy leader, the Planning Minister, I really feel sorry. He had piloted from Ahmedabad to Bidhannagar the wheat take-over policy as the right socialist policy on which we should launch and that would create a new climate in the country. We supported him and everyone supported him.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Not everyone.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Even those who might have been opposed inwardly supported him openly. When I say 'we' I am talking of the Members of my party only. My hon. friend was not there at Ahmedabad or at Bidhannagar. I am referring to those from our party who were there at Bidhannagar and at Ahmedabad. We supported him, and then we punctured the balloon as it were by bringing in an element of the dual price policy, what we called elasticity in approach or flexibility. We are very good at words And what was this flexibility and elasticity? We said that we wanted to get only 8 million tonnes which was less than one-third of the total produce, namely 30 million tonnes of wheat, and we wanted to get those 8 million tonnes at Rs. 76 or 80 per quintal. Everyone including the Planning Commission said that the price should be increased, but the Agriculture Ministry turned it down and said that that would be inflationary, and they felt that they could get 8 million tonnes at the price of Rs 76 or Rs. 80 per quintal. And what was the result?

When the production was 26 million tonnes, and wholesale trade had not been taken over, 13.2 million tonnes came to the market through the wholesale trades and other channels, and Government got 5.2 million ton-

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

nes, although that was included in the 13 million tonnes, through the Food Corporation of India. But when they decided to take over wheat completely, what happened? Government said that they would get 8.1 million tonnes or so and they said that the agriculturists could sell the balance in the open market. They told him that less than one-thrid might be given to them at Rs. 76 to 80 per quintal and he could sell the remaining portion in the open market at whatever price he liked. That was the dual price policy. They thought that by this the agriculturist would be tempted to feel 'All right, I am giving to the Government only less than one-third, but *I shall make it up on the balance* by selling it at a higher price in the open market.' Who gave you 4.2 million tonnes? The small farmers, the medium farmers. Because they have no capacity to store. They gave you the wheat. But who did not give you the wheat? It was the big farmers who refused to give because they said, 'If I can sell at Rs. 140, why should I give you anything at Rs. 76 or Rs. 80. Even for the vulnerable section, they did not give even one third. They said 'I am not going to give an iota'. And they sold it at Rs. 140. You did not get it. Thank God you got 4.2 million tonnes to save the starving people of Maharashtra in the drought.

So the target was not achieved. This was caused not by the bureaucrat. Again do not blame the bureaucrats. I have given examples. I know Collectors, Commissioners and SDOs who were willing to procure, but the political will was lacking. Big landlords said 'We will not give you'. You were not willing to touch them. Even for less than one third, you were not willing to touch them. That is where we failed. Who became the scapegoat, the martyr? The Planning Minister. He was the symbol of the failure of the wheat policy, and therefore reverse it. What is the reversal?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Your speech is like an obituary.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: For what?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: For the wheat policy.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The reversal is worse, because again it is a compromise with the wholesale traders. What are you telling them? स्वयं अधम् अधम् 50 per cent to you and 50 per cent to me. You purchase it at Rs. 135 or whatever it is and give me 50 per cent at Rs. 105. Then to make up that loss which he suffers, he will add that Rs. 30 to the Rs. 135 at which he has purchased. It will be Rs. 165. Then he will sell it at Rs. 200. This is the compromise we have arrived at!

I really want to know, because we are discussing price parity, whether you are sure that under this new policy wheat will sell in the open market at anything less than Rs. 200. What is the achievement in the result? In fair price shops, it has gone up by Rs. 40. So the vulnerable sections are already crying hoarse and suffering.

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : चुनाव में चन्दा लेते है इसलिए ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am raising this debate on a national issue and not a party issue. Therefore, do not degrade it, do not debase it.

Therefore, I submit this policy will be a ruin. I feel pained about it. Satisfy us, convince us, that this dual price policy will not hurt the people. It has hurt us in sugar, it has hurt us in wheat, it has hurt us in cotton and cloth; it has hurt us in every field. I really do not understand why we cannot have a national policy that will apply to the entire country, that will prevent production of non-essential, non-priority, luxury goods, that will chanalise all our resources for

the production of essential goods like cloth and other things. In cloth, why cannot we have two or three or four varieties, instead of 4,000 varieties, to be produced in the handloom sector mainly which is a decentralised sector? Why cannot we produce more cloth giving more employment to the common man? Why cannot this policy be adopted? Why must you produce fine and superfine for hardly 1.7 per cent of our population? And then import Rs. 50 crores worth of cotton this year from outside? Why must you do this?

Therefore, I would beg of the Planning Minister to consider this. He is being required in the new context to revise not the content but the pattern, I believe—probably not that, I do not know. But he has to revise something. In this revision, will he take this perspective and please stop this downward trend? Please stop this sliding down the precipice. It is time that that was done. Otherwise, I think we are really on the brink of a volcano in this country and the thing that will be in danger is not only democracy but even the integrity of this country, because the first casualty in any crisis, upheaval, will be the unity of this country.

Therefore, let us not take the situation in the country lightly. We must apply our mind with all seriousness. I do not feel panicky, and I am confident that we can solve the problem. We have only to rise to the occasion, and I am confident that our Planning Minister has that confidence in himself. For sometime he may feel a little depressed, maybe due to the circumstances, but inside he has the same confidence which the leader of this country has, and I am sure that if we all put our resources and skills together, we can solve the problem.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Regarding the time position about this resolution, four hours were allotted, and we have already spent over three hours and a half. What is the pleasure of the House?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): As it now stands, this should go on till 4.35, but that is not enough. We have a number of speakers on our side. I suggest that after 4.35 we extend the time by two hours.

MR CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House?—Yes. Time is extended.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भाजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और गम्भीरता से उस के विषय में हम को सोचना चाहिये। कीमतो और कृषि उत्पादन के विषय में कई सुझाव उन्होंने सामने रखे हैं और मुझे लगता है कि उन का हर एक सुझाव अच्छा है। किन्तु मेरे मन मे एक बुनियादी सवाल है, इस सरकार की नीति तो गलत है ही, किन्तु अब नीयत के बारे में मुझ को शक होने लगा है कि आखिर आप करना क्या चाहते हैं। यह जब तक अपने मन मे ही स्पष्ट नही हैं जिस की वजह से सब को तकलीफ होती है तब तक यही स्थिति चलती रहेगी।

माननीय साठे जी ने कहा कि प्राइसेज और अन्य बातों के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय पालिसी क्यों न हो। सवाल यह है कि यह सरकार शासन तो ठीक करती नहीं, और अनुशासन का इन को पता ही नहीं। बारबार बदला जाता है इकोनामिक डिसिप्लिन। एक मामूली बात आप को बताना चाहता हूं पिछली बार जब गेहूं का अधिग्रहण करने का सरकार ने निश्चय किया हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ संसद सदस्यों को माननीय कृषि मंत्री ने बुलाया था, मैंने वहां सवाल उठाया कि मंत्री महोदय जरूर यह बता दें कि यह जो अधिग्रहण आप ने

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

किया है क्या यह सिद्धान्त के रूप में आप ने किया है ? जैसे आप के मित्र जो कम्युनिस्ट आप के साथ हैं उन का यह सिद्धान्त है, यानी कोई व्यापार, धंधा, उद्योग सरकार के हाथ में रहने से मुनाफा किस को होगा यह उस के सामने सवाल नहीं है। सिद्धान्ततः वह स्वीकार करते हैं कि व्यापार सरकार को करना चाहिये। यह आप की नीति है या आप ने इस समय जो अकाल है, अभाव है इस को हटाने के लिये सरकार ने यह कदम उठाया है जिस से उत्पादक किसान को लाभ होगा और हमारे अन्य उपभोक्ता वर्ग के हित में होगा ? बात कौन सी है ? तो माननीय फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब ने जवाब तो नहीं दिया, किन्तु उन्होंने यह कहा कि हम अगले साल भी गेहूं हाथ में रखेंगे। लेकिन अब अगले साल में आपने उस को छोड़ दिया। तो सोच समझ कर छोड़ा क्या ? गेहूं के अधिग्रहण के बारे में जो अनुभव आया उस के आधार पर आप कुछ नतीजे पर पहुंचे क्या ? क्योंकि आप के जो मित्र हैं कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वाले यह तो कहते हैं कि गेहूं क्यों चावल, दाल सभी ले लो। उन की दृष्टि से हर चीज ले लो। किन्तु जब आपने चावल का अधिग्रहण करना छोड़ दिया तो क्या एक राष्ट्रीय नीति उस के बारे में तय की अनुभव के आधार पर ? कुछ बताइये। यह कहा गया कि केरल और आसाम चावल का व्यापार करना चाहता है तो करने दीजिये ? यह छूट क्यों ? राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आप को कुछ अनुभव आया कि नहीं ? यदि आया है तो सब को बताइये। कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं, मनमाने ढंग से सब चलता है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने ज्वार का व्यापार, कपास का व्यापार हाथ में लिया। फिर छोड़ दिया। कई प्रदेश कहते हैं कि हमारे प्रदेश से बाहर न जाय। फिर कहते हैं कि मोटा अनाज जावे, फिर कहते हैं छोटा अनाज जावे। कोई नीति है कि नहीं ? देश एक है कि नहीं ? अभी बाबू जी ने बताया कोई मद्रास वाले बंकर में बैठे थे और फीरोजपुर वाले जा कर रोटी खिलाते थे ? यदि यह बात है तो पूरे देश में कोई आदमी कहीं जा सकता है तो फिर एक प्रदेश का चावल दूसरे प्रदेश में क्यों न जाय ? पानी के बारे में कावेरी के मैसूर और तमिलनाडु में झगड़ा है कि कौन प्रान्त उस का पानी कितना प्रयोग में लाये। किन्तु कुल मिला कर जो पैदा होगा उस पानी से वह तो पूरे देश का है। यदि यह विश्वास हो जाय तो झगड़े का प्रश्न ही नहीं है। तो जब तक सरकार राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई नीति तय नहीं करती और मनमाने ढंग से कुछ न कुछ करती जाती है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। मैं 1967 से देख रहा हूं हर बार बढ़ती हुई कीमतों पर चिन्ता प्रकट की जाती है, और आज हम जब 1973 में पहुंचे तो हम ने यह कहना शुरू किया कि यह तो वर्ल्ड फिनोमनन है। मानो अब कुछ करने की जरुरत नहीं है। सिंहाचार भी होता है तो प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा यह भी दुनिया में चल रहा है उसी का हिस्सा है, भ्रष्टाचार भी उसी का हिस्सा है। वाटर गेट हो, कोई भी गेट हो सभी के फ्लड गेट्स खुलते रहते हैं तो क्या इसी में समाधान है। अपने देश का जो हम गरिमा के साथ कहते थे

एकदेश प्रसूतस्य, सकाशादग्रजन्मनः।
स्वं स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षेरन्, पृथिव्यां सर्वमानवाः।।

सारी दुनिया में भ्रष्टाचार है, भलाई है तो वहां भी हो। इसी का सवाल है ? इसका मतलब यह है कि वहां भी बुरी बातें हों, इसी में समाधान है ? कहां क्या होता है यह सवाल नहीं है। मैं क्या करता हूं, मेरे देश के सामने क्या सवाल है, यह प्रश्न है। आप चाहते हैं कि मूल्य में काबू रहे। तो उस का डिसिप्लिन है क्या ?

मैं कुछ बात मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं, जैसे इसेंशियल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट में किरोसिन और पैट्रोल आता है। इसलिये मैंने सवाल किया था कि दिल्ली के अन्दर पैट्रोल किस दाम से बिकता है ? तो बताया गया कि 3 रु० 14 पैसे। मैंने पूछा इस में से पैट्रोल की कीमत

कितनी है ? तो जवाब आया 68 पैसे प्रति लिटर । उस पर सरकारी टैक्स और ड्यूटी कितनी है ? तो बताया कि 2 रु० 36 पैसे । अब कोई हिसाब है । यानी वस्तु का मूल्य कितना हो, उस पर टैक्स कितना लगे कुछ इस का हिसाब है कि नहीं ? समाजवादी बजट के नाते वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जब किरोसिन पर 6 पैसे प्रति लिटर ड्यूटी बढ़ाई तो हम ने विरोध किया । 4 पैसे उन्हों ने हटा लिये, केवल 2 पैसे रखे । और आज क्या है ? जब 6 पैसे ड्यूटी देने की स्थिति में यहां का साधारण आदमी नहीं था तो आज जो मिट्टी के तेल के दाम बढ़े हैं उस को देने के लिए हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति बढ़ गई है क्या ? मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि किरोसिन की डीजल में मिलावट होती है इस को रोकने के लिये हम ने किरोसिन महंगा कर दिया । क्या यह तरीका है मिलावट रोकने का ? और आज किरोसिन भी पैट्रोल वालों को दे दिया जिन को मिलावट करने में अब कोई दिक्कत ही नहीं होगी । पहले किरोसिन गांवों में बेचा जाता था, लेकिन अब पैट्रोल पम्प वालों को दे दिया गया । सजा का किसी को डर नहीं, खास कर मिलावट करने वालों को क्यों कि कानून ऐसे हैं । अभी स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने बताया था कि ड्रग्स और कासमेटिक्स ऐक्ट के अन्दर ज्यादा सजा नहीं दे सकते । यानी मिलावट की सजा ज्यादा होती नहीं । मिलावट की वास्तव में सजा जनता को मिलती है किरोसिन की प्राइस बढ़ा कर । अब मिट्टी के तेल की पैट्रोल में मिलावट होती है तो इसका क्या यह मतलब होगा कि उस की कीमत और बढ़ाई जाय ?

आखिर कीमतें क्यों बढ़ती हैं ? क्योंकि सरकार के पास कोई अनुशासन नहीं है । मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा में हमारे जनसंघ के एक माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल उठाया कि पिछली बार आप ने गेहूं 76 रु० क्विंटल खरीदा था और अब आप उस को 1.32 पैसे के भाव से बेच रहे हैं । यानी 56 रु० प्रति क्विंटल का मुनाफा । जब कि साधारण व्यापारी एक क्विंटल के पीछे पीने चार रुपये का मुनाफा लेता था तो कहा जाता था कि फांसी पर चढ़ाओ उस को । और सरकार स्वयं एक क्विंटल के पीछे 56 रु० मुनाफा ले लेती है । तो मंत्री ने जवाब दिया इसके बारे में हम को केन्द्रीय मंत्री महोदय को सूचना करेगा । आप बतायें कि ड्यू प्राइस 1.32 पैसे क्यों 76 रु० की जगह ? आज आप उस नीति को बदलना चाहते हैं ।

तो किस रूप में बदले, किस ढंग से बदले, किस हेतु से बदले । कल साढे जी ने कहा कि पिछली बार सरकार की यह जो अहिंसात्मक की नीति असफल हुई, तो आप ने कहा देयर आर होर्डर्स । ये होर्डर्स बड़े किसान ही नहीं बल्कि व्यापारी भी है । तो अब आप ने खुली छूट किस को दी ? व्यापारियों को । आप शर्मनिंत किस के सामने हुए ? व्यापारियों के सामने हुए यानी आप ने व्यापारियों को बता दिया कि बाजार भाव कोई भी हो, व्यापारी खरीदे और वह घाटे में रह कर आप को 105 रुपये पर दे और बचा हुआ 50 प्रतिशत जो है, वह किसी भी दाम पर बांटे । यह दाम रोकने का तरीका है ? यह दाम रोकने का तरीका नहीं होता है कि व्यापारियों को खुली छूट दी जाए । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार यदि दाम को रोकना चाहती है, तो उस को इस तरह की नीति नहीं बरतनी चाहिए । यह आप का फूड कार्पोरेशन क्या करता है ? 1965 में यह पैदा हुआ और तब से लेकर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उस ने क्या किया है । हम तो इस फूड कार्पोरेशन का समर्थन इसलिए करते थे कि यह किसानों से अनाज खरीदे ताकि उस को उचित दाम मिले, रख-रखाव ठीक रूप में हो, सस्ते दामों पर लोगों को अनाज मिले और हैं डलिंग चार्जेज ज्यादा न हों, लेकिन फूड कार्पोरेशन ने क्या किया ? पौने चार रुपये में करने के बजाए 20 और 26 रुपये में यह इस को करता है । न परचेज ठीक है, न स्टोरेज ठीक है और सभापति महोदय, फूड कार्पोरेशन को रिपोर्ट

[श्री जयसुखलाल राव ओझा]

देख कर मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ। 1965 में यह फूड कार्पोरेशन बना और 1966 से लेकर 1970 तक चार साल में ही केवल स्टोरेज के जो लासेज हैं, वे 21 करोड़ 96 लाख रुपये हैं। इस में वेफ्ट शामिल है लेकिन खुले बेसन में जो वे ले जाते हैं वह अलग है। इस तरह से एक बार पूरी जब आप के सामने पिक्चर रखेंगे तो पता चलेगा और मेरे सवाल का जवाब यह आएगा कि स्टोरेज फैसेलिटी ठीक नहीं है, गोडाउन्स सब-स्टैन्डर्ड हैं और डेमेज होने के बाद यह कहा जाता है कि अनफिट फार ह्यूमन कन्जम्पशन एण्ड फिट फार मेन्योर। यह संख्या भी हजारों टन की है। यानी इस तरह से हर चीज सरकारीकरण से ठीक होती है, तो इस पर किसी का भरोसा नहीं होगा। अगर सरकार गलत तरीके से कोई भी चीज करती है, तो कल को कौन इस पर भरोसा करेगा। चार साल में कोई व्यापारी क्या 21 करोड़ 96 लाख रुपये का घाटा उठाएगा। मिस्एप्रीप्रिएशन, स्टोरेज लास, वेफ्ट, लास ड्यू टू ट्रांजिट यानी हर बात में अगर लास होगा, तो कीमत कैसे काबू में आएगी? नहीं आ सकती है। सरकार की नियत ठीक नहीं है। वह असल में चाहते नहीं हैं कि यह ठीक हो। इस साल गेहूं की फ़सल बहुत अच्छी थी, बम्पर क्रोप न हो लेकिन फ़सल अच्छी है। फिर भी कीमतें नीचे नहीं आती। अनिश्चितता की वजह से गड़बड़ होती है अनिश्चितता केवल इसी में नहीं है। आज आदमी भी हाच पीने लगा है, लाना डिम-कोना पीने लग गया है और अब तो सरकार ने भी खुद यह धंधा शुरु किया है यानी हम निकले तो कह गये कि पीना हराम है और पहुंच गये तो कहने लगे पीना आराम है। यह क्या नीति है। यानी कोई पीता है, पिलाता है बोतल और सरकार खुद इस को करने लगी है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार तो इस में बिलकुल आगे है। कहीं नारंगी और कहीं मोसम्मी की बोतलें पांच, साढ़े पांच रुपये में बेची जाती हैं ताकि लोग सारी बात भूल जाएं कि किस परिस्थिति में वे खुद को पाते हैं। यह सब इसलिए है। ब्येहर आर यू गोईंग? यह कौन सी नीति है, कौन सा आदर्श है और कौन सा लक्ष्य है। आप कहां जाना चाहते हैं, यह आप तय कीजिए। मैंने कई दफ़ा कहा है कि जो विरोध करने वाले हैं करने दीजिए लेकिन आप अपनी बात करिये।

Let there be no political adulteration here. Let there be a firm policy.

कोई कम्युनिस्ट कहते हैं कि इस को स्वीकार करो, तो दूसरे कहते हैं कि इसको स्वीकार न करो। यह जो आपकी हाचपोच पालिसी चलती है, इस में गड़बड़ होती है, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। इसलिए एक निश्चित नीति आप निर्धारित कीजिये। आज भी मेरा ख्याल है कि खुले बाजार में आप इस को दीजिये और सब्सी-डाइज्ड रेटस में वलनरएबिल सेक्शन्स आफ दि सोसाइटी को आप सामान दीजिये। इस में आप को घाटा जरूर आने वाला है और कुछ सालों के लिए आप को घाटा उठाना पड़ेगा। कीमतों को कन्ट्रोल करने की दृष्टि से आप बफ़र स्टाक भी अपने हाथ में रखें और केवल सपोर्ट प्राइस से यह होगा कि नहीं। इससे नीचे अगर कीमतें जाएंगी, तो आप को खरीदना भी पड़ेगा।

1954 में, मुझे याद है, हम ने मांग की थी कि फ्लोर प्राइस होनी चाहिए और उस से नीचे दाम नहीं जाने चाहिएं। उस समय ज्वार 32 रुपये से नीचे जा रही थी और आज ज्वार 140 रुपये को भी नहीं मिल रही है। 1954 में जब दाम 32 रुपये से नीचे जा रहे थे, तो हमें प्रस्ताव करना पड़ा था कि सरकार खरीदें और किसानों को घाटे

में नहीं रहने दिया जाए। आज सपोर्ट प्राइस 105 पर है। हमने पिछली बार 100 रुपये की मांग की थी। उस को नहीं माना और आज तो इनपुटस बहुत महँगे हो गये हैं और सस्ते इम्प्रटस किसानों को मिलते नहीं। इसलिए यह जो सुझाव है कि जिनके पास छोटे छोटे होल्डिंग्स हैं, उनको आप सब्सीडाइज्ड रेटस पर इनपुटस दीजिये किन्तु आज तो उन्हें बाजार से जो ब्लैक मार्केट में उन को यह खरीदना पड़रहा है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में आप 105 रुपये तक पहुंचे। जिस समय पहुंचना चाहिए था, उस समय पहुंचे नहीं, देरी से पहुंचे। समय पर जो करना चाहिए था, उस समय वह किया नहीं और समय के बाद आप यह करते हैं। तो साफ मतलब यह निकलता है कि जिस समय खाने वाले को अच्छा लगता है उस समय तो उस को खाना देंगे नहीं, बासी करके के खाना देंगे। क्यों करते हो ऐसा? मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है।

आज जब भी पूछा जाता है, सभापति महोदय, तो हमारी प्रधान मंत्रयजी भी कहती हैं कि जब तक प्रोडक्शन होगा बढ़ेगा, तब तक कीमत नहीं घटेगी किन्तु हिन्दुस्तान की अब नीति ने दुनिया के अर्थ-शास्त्रियों को झूठा कर दिया क्यों कि हाजरी इस्टीमेटस कमेटी ने शूगर के जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, उनके अनुसार देश के अन्दर 1969-70 में चीनी 44 लाख टन पैदा हुई। मैं इन आंकड़ों को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं क्योंकि गन्ने की चोरी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होती है, इसपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बहुत देनी पड़ती है। एक्साइज इंस्पेक्टर को घूस खिला कर जितनी चीनी बनती है उतनी दिखाई नहीं जाती है। मूंगफली का यही हाल है और इस का भी यही हाल है। व्हेयल आरय गोइंग? जो 44 लाख टन बताया गया है, इससे कहु ज्यादा होगा। इसलिए उन को राहत देने के लिए सरकार यह करती है कि हम 65 परसेन्ट अपने हाथ में लेते हैं, कभी 70 परसेन्ट अपने हाथ में लेते हैं और 30 परसेन्ट के लिए खुली छूट उन को दे दी है।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव के सिलसिले में घूम रहा था। वहां पर बार बार यह विज्ञापन आ रहे थे कि इस बार शूगर फैक्टरियों को बहुत घाटा होगा। उन्होंने दिया था कि 33 करोड़ रुपये घाटा होगा। मैंने कहा कि कि यह कहीं और गया होगा किसी के द्वारा।

अभी मैं सिमोंगा गया था। सभापति महोदय, वहां पर मजदूरों को 45 प्रतिशत इस बार बोनस मिला और पता चला कि उन्होंने चुनाव की दृष्टि से भी 16 लाख रुपया दिया था। क्या कहते हो कि मुनाफा नहीं होता। यह जो अरिथमटिक है, यह मेरी समझ मे नहीं आतय है। 70 परसन्ट आफ दि टोटल प्रोडक्शन जो है, वह डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेन्टर से बँचा जाता है। वह महीने में एक हफ्ता काम आता है और 30 परसेन्ट जो खुला है, वह तीन हफ्ते काम आता है। यह कहा का मेथमेटिक्स है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

When 70 per cent of the total production is controlled and distributed through the Government fair price shops, that is enough only for one week but the rest of the 30 per cent is enough for meeting the requirements of the country for the rest of the period, including marriages, and Satyanarayan puja. From where does it come?

यह कौनसा इंसाफ है। यह इंसाफ है कि ब्लैक-मार्केटियर के सामने झुकना कि हम भी खाते हैं, तुम भी खाओ। तत्वाधर्म मयाधर्म यह त्वयाधर्म नहीं है, तुझको थोड़ा मुझ को ज्यादा। (व्यवधान)

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

मैंने शुगर के बारे में भी एक बार आवाज उठाई थी। सभापति जी, मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं। आप के पहले जो अन्न मंत्री रफी अहमद किदवई साहब थे, उन्होंने चीनी का गन्ने के साथ एकसंतुलन दिया था कि जितने आना मन गन्ना, उतने रुपय चीनी क्योंकि उस समय रुपये और आने में ही सारा व्यापार चलता था। मतलब यह कि 1 और 16 का अनुपात होना चाहिए दामो मे और किसान को उस के हिसाब से गन्ने का दाम मिलना चाहिए। अब जब बाजार में चीनी खुले रूप से 4.60 रुपये प्रति किलो और 4.30 रुपये प्रति किलो मिल रही है, तो कम से कम किसान को गन्ने का दाम 25 रुपये प्रति क्वीटल मिलना चाहिए पर हमने तय किया है 8 रुपये और उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव को ध्यान में रखते हुये सवा बारह और सवा तेरह दाम फिक्स किया था। इस तरह से जैसा कि मधु लिमये जी ने कहा है कि एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन और इन्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन, इन तोनो के बीच मे इतना अन्तर है यानी इन की चीजो मे इतना फ्लकचुएशन होता है कि तवे का दाम बढ़ता है तो बढ़ते ही चला जाता है, साबुन का दाम बढ़ता है तो बढ़ते ही चला जाता है बनस्पति का दाम बढ़ता है तो बढ़ते ही चला जाता है और ब्लैड का दाम बढ़ता है, तो बढ़ते ही चला जाता और यहां तक है कि बनस्पति की लाइसेन्स्ड कैपेसिटो 16 लाख टन है, इंस्टाल्ड कैपिसिटी 12 लाख टन, पदा होता है 6 लाख टन, बाजार में आता है 4 लाख टन और हाथों को पहुंचता है 2 लाख टन। इसलिये मैं यहां पर दिल्ली की महिलाओं का खयाल रख रहा हूं। किसी कवि ने कहा है कि आज दिल्ली मे पति मिलना आसान है, बनस्पति मिलना मुश्किल है। यहा तक महिलाओं ने कहा है। यह स्थिति अपने देश के अन्दर क्यों आई जो कि इतना पैदा करता है। जब तक आप एक निश्चित नीति को लेकर नहीं चलते और सामान्य आदमी के हित को लेकर नहीं चलते, तब तक कीमतों की वृद्धि को रोकना मुश्किल है।

पब्लिक सैक्टर में हमारी जो इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही है वे घाटे में जा रही हैं। इसको रोकने के लिए आपको प्रयत्न करने होंगे। यह जब तक नही होगा तब तक दुनिया के सामने हम आदर्श रूप में खड़े नहीं रह सकते हैं। लेकिन आज होता क्या है। आज सरकारीकरण पर किसी का भरोसा नहीं रह गया है। कोयले का आपने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, कोयला गायब हो गया। गेहूं का किया गेहूं गायब हो गया। सूत का वितरण आपने अपने हाथ में लिया वह गायब हो गया। लोग मजाक करने लग गये हैं इस अधिग्रहण की नीति का। गेहूं का अधिग्रहण कोयले का अधिग्रहण और यह चन्द्रग्रहण और सूर्य ग्रहण हैं। यह जो स्थिति पैदा हुई यह अच्छी नही कही जा सकती है किसी भी शासन के लिए। शासन जितना महत्वपूर्ण है उतना ही अनुशासन भी महत्वपूर्ण है। इकोनोमिक, पोलिटिकल आदि सभी लेवेल्ज पर यह चीज लागू होती है। आज बाबू जी से एक्सीपेंडीचर कम करने के बारे में पूछा गया तो उन्होंने बताया कि हम कर रहे हैं। श्री मोरारजी देसाई जब कामराज योजना के अन्तर्गत हटे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हर डिपार्टमेंट में अगर एक्पेंडीचर में दस परसेंट की कटौती कर दी जाए तो कोई नए टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत नही पड़ेगी। मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हू कि आपने इस चीज को किस रूप में किस डिपार्टमेंट में लागू किया है। आज ही सवाल आया था। मैंने किया था कि यहां तो प्राइवेट एयरलाइंज हैं वे घाटे में नहीं चलती हैं तो आपको क्यों चलती हैं। जवाब यह दिया गया कि इनके ओवरहैडज कम हैं, काम करने वालों की संलरीज कम है इस वास्ते ये घाटे में नहीं चलती हैं, लाभ में

चलती हैं तो आप क्यों सारा झंझट अपने ऊपर लेते हैं। यदि प्राइवेटली ये अच्छी चलती हैं तो उनके हाथ में इनको क्यों नहीं छोड़ दिया जाता है। हर चीज को सरकार को अपने हाथ में नहीं लेना चाहिए। मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी का लक्ष्य आपने अपने सामने रखा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप वास्तविकता को पहचानें। डाक्ट्रिनेयर एप्रोच ले कर अगर आप चलें तो कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि राजनीतिक अस्थिरता और विचारों की अनिश्चितता, इन दो कारणों से ही हमारे सामने यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है। इसको ठीक करने की आप कोशिश जरूर करें। यह जो लिमये जी ने सुझाव दिए हैं इन में से हर एक का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और इनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार कुछ कदम उठाये तो सब का भला होगा।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : जो संकल्प लिमये जी ने रखा है इसकी भावना का मैं पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि जो आर्थिक स्थिति चल रही है, जहां पर हम जा रहे हैं, जिस तरह से वातावरण बन रहा है यह अच्छा नहीं है और इस पर हम को गम्भीरता से विचार करना पड़ेगा। अभी जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है अच्छी भावना से रखा गया है और इस पर विचार करते समय मैं समझता हूं कि हमें राजनीतिक स्तर से ऊंचा उठना पड़ेगा और यदि हमने ऐसा नहीं किया और अपने राजनीतिक विचारों को प्रश्रय दिया तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति का हम ठीक तरह से जायजा नहीं ले पाएंगे और जो समस्या है उसका समाधान नहीं कर पाएंगे।

पिछली मार्च से अप्रैल के आखिर तक 26 प्वाइंट चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं और ये वे चीजें हैं जो आम लोगों के इस्तेमाल की चीजें हैं। आंकड़ों में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूं। इसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं। डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग एक कारण हो सकता है। इनफ्लेशनरी ट्रेंड्स लाने के बहुत से कारण हो सकते हैं। लेकिन वस्तु-स्थिति से हम आंख न मूंदें। जिस ओर हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति जा रही है उसको हम कैसे कंट्रोल करें, इस पर हमें ध्यान देना होगा।

कृषि के ऊपर हमारी इकोनोमी बेस करती है। इस वास्ते नियोजन मंत्री को देखना पड़ेगा कि कृषि को जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है जैसे खाद, बिजली, पानी, अच्छा बीज, नाना प्रकार की दवाइयां उनको हम खेतिहर किसानों को जो 73 परसेंट हैं हम उपलब्ध करायें। कारखानों में उत्पादित चीजों के दामों और कृषि पदार्थों के दामों में अगर हम समन्वय नहीं कर पाए तो इसके जो नतीजे होंगे उनको हम को भुगतना पड़ेगा। खेत में पैदा हुई चीज का दाम निश्चित करते समय यदि हमने औद्योगिक उत्पादन के साथ उसका तालमेल नहीं बिठाया तो एक खराब स्थिति पैदा होगी। यह चीज हमारे देश की इकोनोमी के लिए अच्छी नहीं होगी। असन्तुलन की स्थिति इसकी वजह से पैदा पहले से ही हो गई है। इस वास्ते जब तक अच्छी तरह से हम इस पर विचार नहीं करेंगे, प्रोडक्शन के ऊपर हम काबू नहीं रखेंगे, ठीक तरीके से तालमेल नहीं बनाएंगे और जो काम जरूरत की चीजें हैं उनकी कीमतों को काबू नहीं रखेंगे तो चीजों के दाम जिस तरह से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं बढ़ते चले जाएंगे। बढ़ते हुए दामों ने हमारे लिए पहले से ही एक चिन्ता पैदा कर दी है। खेती से पैदा हुई चीजों दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, दूसरी चीजों के बढ़ रहे हैं। इन में कोई तालमेल नहीं है। हमको इन में तालमेल लाना पड़ेगा। यह हमारी आर्थिक स्थिरता का सब से प्रमुख अंग होना चाहिए। नियोजन मंत्री को इन चीजों को देखना चाहिए।

[श्री नरसिंह बाबाजी पाटे]

मैं इसको जान और समझ चुका हूं कि जिस तरह से ब्यूरोक्रेसी चल रही है, जिस तरह से शासन तंत्र चल रहा है उसके माध्यम से, उससे साफ पता चलता है कि वह बड़े बड़े ज़खीरावाजों से, बड़ी बड़ी प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों से, रजत पसन्द ताकतों से मिली हुई है और आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत नहीं होने देना चाहती है। वह ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर रही है कि देश में केओस पैदा हो। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को निश्चित तरीके से कंज्यूमर गुड्स के ऊपर अपना अधिपत्य कायम करना पड़ेगा। सरकार को ब्यूरोक्रेसी की दुरुस्त भी करना पड़ेगा। जिले के स्तर पर ब्यूरोक्रेसी की पावर्ज को करटेल करना पड़ेगा, डिसेंट्रानइज करना पड़ेगा। साथ साथ पीपल्ज रिप्रिजेंटेटिव्ज जो हैं, छोटे छोटे जन प्रतिनिधि जो हैं उनके हाथ में सत्ता और वितरण की शक्ति सरकार को देनी होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि वितरण प्रणाली को मजबूत बना कर, उसको ठीक करके ही हमारा काम हो सकता है, इसके बिना कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है।

श्रीमन्, 14 अप्रैल, 1974 के नेशनल हेराल्ड में एक खबर निकली है कि 16 लाख स्क्वेयर मीटर मोटा कपडा कानपुर की मिलों ने पैदा किया और वह कोओप्रेटिव्ज के जरिये सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा देश के दूसरे भागों में गरीबों के अन्दर वितरण होना था। मिल मालिकों ने मिल करके, वहां के कोओप्रेटिव विभाग के लोगों को थोडा बहुत पैसा दे करके सारा कपडा मिलों से बाहर निकालने के बाद फिर वह कपडा वापिस ले लिया। आज कानपुर की सूती मिलों द्वारा जो रैकेट किया जा रहा है अधिकारियों से मिल कर यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि वे हमारी नीति को असफल बनाना चाहती हैं। आज हम देश में जिस तरह की व्यवस्था चाहते हैं, जिस तरह की नीति पर चलना चाहते हैं, वह अच्छी हो सकती है, उसका ध्येय [और मकसद अच्छा हो सकता है लेकिन आज हमारे अधिकारी इन पूंजीपतियों से मिल कर हमारी वितरण व्यवस्था को खराब कर रहे हैं, जिन के हाथ में शासन शक्ति है वे आज इस तरह से आचरण कर रहे हैं, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं।

मैं चीनी और चीनी मिलों के बारे में जानता हूं। 1963 से आज तक सरकार ने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जाएगा।

जब मैं चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कहता हू, तो मेरी दृष्टि मे वे किसान हैं, जो अपनी उपज का मुनासिब दाम चाहते हैं, जो चाहते है कि गन्ने के दाम इस तरह से निश्चित किये जायें कि वे गन्ने की उपज को सही तरीके से बढा सकें, ताकि चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ सके, सारे देश मे जो चीनी पैदा हो, उस को ठीक ढंग से वितरित किया जा सके, और चूकि दुनिया में चीनी की मांग बढ़ी हुई है, इस लिए चीनी का निर्यात कर के हम फारेन एक्सचेंज कमा सकें।

आज क्या स्थिति है? मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ फूड की बहस के दौरान माननीय स्टेट मिनिस्टर ने इसी सदन में कहा है कि किसानों के गन्ने का 54 करोड़ रुपया मिलों पर बाकी हैं। तमाम प्रदेश सरकारो में मिलों के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज से मिल कर गन्ने का भाव 13-25 रुपये और 12-25 रुपये तथा 11.25 रुपये तय किया। लेकिन 5 अप्रैल से गन्ने का भाव दो रुपये कम दिया जा रहा है। उसके बाद भी किसानों ने जो गन्ना सप्लाई किया है, उसका 54 करोड़ रुपया अभी भी मिलों पर बाकी पडा हुआ है। विभिन्न जगहों पर विभिन्न भाव हैं। लूट मची हुई है।

हमारे देश में 43 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन हो रहा है और भारत्व अनुमान की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक हमारे देश मे चीनी

का कानजम्पशन 37.5 लाख टन है। लेकिन हमारे मिल-मालिक आज 40 लाख टन चीनी के वितरण की बात करते हैं। मैंने इसी सदन में कहा है कि मिल-मालिकान फ़िक्टीशस फ़िगर्ज दे रहे हैं—25 परसेंट बढ़ा रहे हैं।

इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि चीनी के बारे में एक निश्चित नीति बनाई जाये। सरकार चीनी के वितरण को अपने एकाधिकार में ले कर एक मजबूत वितरण प्रणाली बनाये। किसी मिल-मालिक को छूट न दी जाये। सारी चीनी का स्टाक, उस के प्राडक्शन, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन और वफ़र-स्टाक क्रीएट करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी चाहिए, एफ़० सी० आई० को लेनी चाहिए, उचित एजेन्सीज बना कर लेनी चाहिए। लेकिन अभी तक इस बारे में कोई निश्चय नहीं हो सका है।

जब तक हम एक सुनिश्चित आर्थिक नीति नहीं अपनायेंगे, जब तक औद्योगिक चीजों और कृषि में लगने वाली चीजों के भावों में कोई समन्वय और ताल-मेल नहीं किया जायेगा, जब तक आवश्यक चीजों के लिए पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को मजबूत नहीं किया जायेगा, जब तक ब्यूरोक्रेसी की पावर्ज को करटेल नहीं किया जायेगा और पावर्ज को जिला-स्तर पर डीसेंट्रलाइज नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक चाहे जो भी व्यवस्था बनाई जाये, वह इसी तरह चलती रहेगी और उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकेगा।

मैं विरोधी पार्टियों के अपने मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश एक आर्थिक संकट से गुजर रहा है। जिस तरह लड़ाई के मैदान में हम सब एक हो कर लड़े थे और सब पार्टियों के लोगों ने मिल कर देश को मजबूत बनाया था, उसी तरह इस आर्थिक संकट में भी हम अपने मत-मतान्तरों को भुला कर ऐसी भावना पैदा करें, जिस से कम से कम कुछ समय के लिए हड़तालों और लाक-आउट्स को स्थगित कर दिया जाये। जो भी परिस्थिति पैदा हो, उस में हम सब मिल कर विचार करें और एक निश्चित नीति तय करें, ताकि जो आर्थिक संकट इस समय सब लोगों पर छाया हुआ है, हम उस का मजबूती के साथ सामना कर सकें और मिल-जुल कर काम कर के इस मुसीबत से अपने देश को मुक्त कर सकें।

इसी दृष्टि से मैंने आज इस बहस को कुछ ऊंचे धरातल पर ले जा कर और पार्टी-पालिटिक्स से ऊपर उठ कर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। मैं श्री मधु लिमये को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस संकल्प को ला कर इस सदन को इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर विचार करने का मौका दिया है। अगर उन की भावना पवित्र है, तो हमें चाहिए कि हम सब इस सदन से बाहर, पार्टी-पालिटिक्स और राजनीति को भुला कर, इन बातों पर चर्चा करें। यह अच्छा है कि यह रेजोल्यूशन यहां आया है और इस पर चर्चा हुई है। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस को प्रैस न करें, बल्कि इस को वापिस ले कर बाहर सब पार्टियों के प्रतिनिधियों से विचार-विनिमय करें, जिस से एक अच्छी भावना से काम हो सके, तो यह संतोष की बात होगी।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I rise to extend my wholehearted support to the Resolution that had been moved by my colleague Shri Madhu Limaye. The merit of the Resolution is that it lays down very clearly certain concrete processes and the Resolution does not adopt any doctrinaire approach so far as methodology and the instruments are concerned. Even the merit of the process would be lost by adopting a doctrinaire attitude about the instruments and the machinery and agencies but this Resolution does not adopt that doctrinaire attitude. It only lays emphasis on some of the immediate objectives that have to be achieved so as to stabilise the economy of the country and see that the vulnerable sections of the population are protected.

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If we just cursorily go through the facts and figures regarding the production and also the consumption pattern in the country, we will realise as to how important are the steps which are suggested by Shri Madhu Limaye. Even the official figures given by the Government indicate that in 1968-69 the production in millions of tonnes was 94. In 1969-70 the same was 99.5; in 1970-71 it was 108.4; in 1971-72 it was 105.0 and in 1972-73 it was 9.5—All in Millions of tonnes. If you take up the position in the Five-year Plans, the figures of increase in production are as follows. In the first five year plan the increase was 22 per cent. In the second five year plan the increase 22 per cent. In the third five year plan the increase was minus 7 per cent. In the fourth Plan it was 5 per cent. These production patterns that are provided by the figures of the Government itself indicate that on the production front the position is extremely serious. One of the chief merit of the resolution moved by Shri Madhu Limaye is that it abhors adhocism and is also rejects the solution that tries to make a peacemeal approach to the various problems. He has tried to take a comprehensive view and an integrated view so far as the production, prices, procurement and all other related matters are concerned. Therefore, if that integrated approach is accepted then in that case the economy of the country can be improved to a very great extent. It is quite interesting to find out as to what are the consumption patterns and to what extent the procurement and the price policy of the Government have been able to increase the consumption pattern in the country and to protect the lives of the vulnerable sections of the population.

The statistics that are given by the Government indicate that in the year 1972-73 we find that the average consumption pattern as far as the adults were concerned was extremely low, and that is even below the nutrition norm. For instance we find that in the 1972 figures the *per capita* consumption of cereals was 14.76 ounces per day. This the average taken in which the adults are concerned, children are also concerned. Actually this is not the *per capita* consumption for the adults. If you take the *per capita* consumption it is 14.76 ounces. If by proper consumption we try to take the equivalent *per capita* consumption for the adults that will work out at 17.50 ounces per adult. This is far below the minimum nutrition norm that is worked out at 21.16 ounces per adult. This has been calculated on the assumption that the rations that are provided for the Army and the Navy are supposed to be the rations which represent the minimum necessary norms.

In terms of consumption, even this particular norm is not regarded as a proper nutrition norm. Even if they accept the rations that are given to the army and navy as the adult nutrition norm, it is 21.16 ounces. We find that as far as the consumption of adult is concerned it is 17.50 ounces.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is sweet potato also included?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I said earlier that these figures are related to the cereals. On the basis of these figures, if we take the 1972 population figure and also the total production, we find that the total availability of production was 81.9 million tonnes. According to the norm just now mentioned, the nutritional needs would be 98.55 million tonnes. If we just try to calculate the gap, that gap is an enormous gap—it is 16.65 million tonnes. It comes to 20.3 per cent of the total domestic production for that particular year.

If, in our economy, 20.3 per cent of the production happens to be the gap between the nutritional needs and the actual production that is available,

we can well imagine how difficult the problem will be that we will be facing.

Therefore, in this context, we must have a sound policy regarding procurement, regarding incentives to be given to the peasants and regarding policy for stabilisation of prices. If, even, an integrated approach is taken, probably, the problem can be solved to a very great extent. For instance, in the last experiment of takeover, we were not able to protect the vulnerable sections of the population because of the inbuilt mistake that was committed or inbuilt lacuna that were left in the experiment of the takeover of the wholesale trade in wheat. There is no demarcation line drawn between the marketable and marketed surplus. We gave licences to the retailers. And we asked them to carry on the trade in that type of alliance between the urban life and the rural life in the villages. That type of new life into the marketing system cannot play the mischief. As a result of these three factors, the entire experiment of takeover of the wholesale trade in wheat was a miserable failure. I am not one of those who feel that this experiment had led to all sorts of failures. We tried to throw the baby with the tub. If there were certain vacuum in the experiment, that ought to have been filled up. But, rightly or wrongly, the Government had decided to reverse the policy. I would like to point out to you that if you consider it in the context of the Resolution that has been moved by my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, even the new limited step that has been taken by Government in regard to new procurement and price policy, they will not be able to deliver the goods. There is no assurance that there will be five million tonnes of wheat that would be made available for public distribution system; there is no possibility that the wheat will be selling at the price that has been fixed up; there is no assurance and no guarantee that the vulnerable sections of the population will be protected.

It is a tragedy that immediately after the announcement of the new experiment of the reversal of the wholesale trade in foodgrains, we found that the issue price on wheat went up by 38.8 per cent. It was indicated to me that it would be 40 per cent. While replying, the other day, the Minister of Agriculture said that there had been an increase of 38.8 per cent and when the issue price of wheat goes up, cloth price also goes up. They will eat into the standard of living of the common people and so, the vulnerable sections will not be protected. There would be further dwindling in the living standards of the common people and, therefore, the approach to an integrated price policy will be extremely necessary. We must ensure that under no conditions and under no circumstances, the price of an essential commodity will be allowed to exceed 1 1/2 times the cost of production including the transport charges. Even when the old experiment of take-over was tried, if instead of offering a price to the kisans of the order of Rs. 76 per quintal, a better and more reasonable price had been offered, probably the public distribution system could have been built up. But unfortunately our Government did not realise that the best way to build up the public distribution system was to offer better incentives to the kisans, and, therefore, those incentives were not available.

The merit of Shri Madhu Limaye's resolution is that the various things that he has listed down in this resolution will offer the best possible incentives to the kisans and the peasants to see that the production is improved, in terms of facilities for agriculture, in terms of electricity charges, in terms of the other facilities which are to be made available to them, in terms of facilities for fertilisers and so on; if these things are given to them, the kisans will benefit a lot, and in terms of the reasonable price that will be offered to them, there will be an incentive to give more and more quantum

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of foodgrains for the public distribution system, and to that extent the public distribution will be also strengthened as a result of it. This is the merit of the integrated price policy that Shri Madhu Limaye's resolution has actually suggested.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Who will foot the subsidy bill?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When I had raised the question in the morning that in order to bring down the issue prices of wheat, Government should increase the food subsidy from the Centre, the answer given by the hon. Minister was that if we tried to subsidise from the Centre, probably the inflationary pressure on the economy will grow and the deficit financing also would grow and to that extent we would probably be driven into the vicious vortex of further inflation and the problem will not be solved thereby but become more complicated.

But when we are suggesting that increased Central food subsidy should be given to bring down the issue prices, we would like to point out that there are various measures by which without resorting to the path of deficit financing, it should be possible for us to see that the subsidy is made available. For instance, many of us have been consistently demanding that if a firm step at unearthing black money is taken up, probably a large quantum of the black money can be unearthed and that can be utilised to give better subsidies from the Centre so that the issue price of wheat can be brought down.

I can also suggest another concrete measure. In our country there are about 400 varieties of cloth being manufactured. Our developing economy cannot afford the luxury of having 4000 categories or varieties of cloth in the country. Since there is such a diversification of the production pattern, if Government could ban certain categories and certain types of cloth production and, insist that only certain categories of cloth should be produced in this country, and if the entire expenditure on production is diverted along a particular channel, in that case it would be possible for us to see that the production of cloth required by the common people can be increased, and the cost of production can also be decreased thereby and to that extent the prices of controlled cloth also can be brought down.

If this type of integrated approach is adopted, without raising the bogey of the compulsions of increasing deficit financing, and without raising the bogey of developing an inflationary pressure of the economy, it will be possible for the country's economy not only to survive but to stabilise itself, and with this integrated picture suggested by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye it should be possible for the country to march forward.

Finally, though that particular aspect is not contained in this resolution, I would like to suggest that there should be an integrated price policy in which all these domestic policies will have to be linked up with a sound export as well as import policy. But since that aspect is not a part and parcel of this resolution, I would not like to dwell on that particular aspect.

In conclusion, I would say that if the piece-meal approach is completely deserted and no *ad hoc* approach is adopted but an integrated attitude is taken, in solving all the economic problems of the country, the agricultural economy of the country can be put on a better and sounder footing and better incentives can be offered to the kisans and more procurement could be there and more procurement means better distribution machinery and to that extent better protection to the vulnerable sections of the society.

In this context, and with this background, I wholeheartedly support the resolution that has been moved by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye.

17.00 hrs.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) सभापति जी, यह प्रस्ताव जो सदन के सम्मुख श्री मधु लिमये जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, यह बड़ा रचनात्मक है, वैसे इस को विस्तार के साथ और भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है, जैसे इस में पानी का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि अर्थ-व्यवस्था का आरम्भ खेती से होता है, अर्थ-व्यवस्था का आरंम्भ हमारे किसान के चूनेवाले पसीने से होता है। हमारे पास इस देश में 44 करोड़ एकड़ धरती है, सिंचाई के साधन बहुत धीरे-धीरे आगे बढ़े, कुल मिला कर 23 प्रतिशत तक ही पहुंच पाये पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में खेती की तरफ काफी ध्यान दिया गया था और उस का परिणाम यह हुआ था कि 1947 में जब देश आजाद हुआ था तो हमारे यहां लगभग 48.50 मिलियन टन का उत्पादन था। हम ने अपनी हर योजना में और अभी अन्तिम चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 110 मिलियन टन की कल्पना की थी, लेकिन वह नहीं हो सका। इस के कुछ प्राकृतिक कारण हो सकते हैं, कुछ व्यवस्थात्मक कारण हो सकते हैं कुछ प्रशासनात्मक कारण भी हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी को देखते हुए, 2.5 प्रतिशत की आबादी को देखते हुए, जब तक खेती का उत्पादन 5 से 6 प्रतिशत तक नहीं होगा, योजना के माध्यम से उन को साधन हम नहीं देंगे, जमीन के बटवारे के माध्यम से, इन्पुट्स के भाव तय करके जब तक उन को नहीं देंगे, तब तक यह समस्या परमीचुअल तौर पर चलती रहेगी। एक ऐसी समस्या बन जायेगी जो हमारे लिये, हमारे लोकतंत्र के लिये एक बड़ा खतरा बन जायेगी।

आज भाव सब जगह बढ़ रहे हैं—इसी सदन में कई बार बहस होती है, ऐसा लगता है कि हम अन्धकार में हैं कोई रास्ता नहीं सूझता, रोशनी दिखाई नहीं देती, प्राइसेज को कैसे कन्ट्रोल करें। पिछले वर्ष व्हीट का टेक-ओवर हुआ। अब यदि हम उस परिकल्पना की तरफ जाते हैं तो हमारी कल्पना यह थी कि हम व्हीट को लेकर उस स्थान पर पहुंचेंगे जहां गेहूं पैदा नहीं होता है जैसे महाराष्ट्र है, वहां की फसल कमजोर थी, सूखा पड़ा था। तो हमारी जो कल्पना थी उस में सिन्सियेरिटी थी। लेकिन इस में एक सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह आती है कि हमारी जो क्रियान्वित करने की प्रक्रिया है, इम्लीमेंटेशन की प्रक्रिया है, यह उसे सफल नहीं होने देती। सदन में या हमारा मंत्री मंडल जो भी प्रस्ताव पास करता है—मैं उस को बिल्कुल संदेह की दृष्टि से नहीं देखता। टेक-ओवर के पीछे एक कल्पना थी— अगर हम उसमें सफल हो जाते, उस को इम्पलीमेन्टेशन ठीक होता तो हम नीति निर्धारित करने के मार्ग में और आगे बढ़ते—लेकिन ऐसा हुआ नहीं।

हमारे जोशी जी ने अभी कहा कि हमारी कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं है। किसी भी मिक्स्डइकानमी के प्रोसेस में और डेमोक्रेसी में जब हम एक एक्सपैरिमेंट करते हैं और हम देखते हैं कि उस में सफलता नहीं मिली तो उस में कोई रिजिडिटी नहीं होनी चाहिये। कोई इस प्रकार का अभिमान नहीं होना चाहिये कि हम ने नीति निर्धारित की है, हम उसी पर चलते जायेंगे। हम ने भाव तय किये—समर्थिंग प्राइज 105 रुपये तय की और 50 प्रतिशत उस में व्यापारी हम को बफर स्टाक बनाने के लिये देंगे—इस नीति पर हम एक्सपैरिमेन्ट करेंगे, लेकिन इस बात को भी भुलाया नहीं जा सकता कि जहां तक अनाज का प्रश्न है, एसेन्शल कमोडिटीज की प्राइसेज का प्रश्न है दाम का बढ़ना हमारे देश को कमजोर कर रहा देता है। मैं सोच नहीं सकता कि जो हमारे सर्विस करने वाले लोग हैं, जिन की 200 रुपया या उस से 250 रुपया वेतन मिलता है—उन को क्या हालत होगी जिनके परिवार बड़े हैं उनकी क्या हालत होगी। आज किसान को इन्पुट्स नहीं मिलते, पानी नहीं मिलता, बिजली नहीं मिलती—अगर इन सब की प्राथमिकता हमारे घर बाहर

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे],

के नेतृत्व में इस पांचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना के सहारे मिल तो हम यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि कुछ सफलता मिल सकेगी ।

हमारी 53 करोड़ जनता के लिये जो प्लानिंग हम ने किया है, उस में आप टाप-प्रायोरिटीज फिक्स कर दीजिए और इसमें जितनी समृद्धि की गंगा है वह आप किसानों की तरफ बहाइये : क्या विडम्बना है इस देश में कि बिल्कुल मेहनत नहीं करता, सब से अधिक समृद्धशाली वही है और सब से अधिक श्रम करने वाला भूखा है, किसान भूखा है, जिसको हम अन्नदाता कहते हैं.... .....]

सभापति महोदय संसार के देशों में यह नई बात नहीं है ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : नई बात नहीं है, इसलिए तो आज संसार बदल रहा है, संसार में परिवर्तन आ रहा है, इन्कलाब आ रहा है, एक नये नेतृत्व का जन्म हो रहा है, संसार भर में अशान्ति है, समृद्धशाली धनियों के प्रति तिरस्कार और घृणा का भाव पैदा हो रहा है, पुरानी परम्परायें टूट रही हैं, मान्यतायें टूट रही हैं, श्रम उभर रहा है, जो शेष हैं, श्रम करने के लिये आज उन का भाग्य उदय हो रहा है । आज जो परिवर्तन हो रहा है—उस का यही कारण है कि आज चारों तरफ अशान्ति मची हुई है, जहां भी भाव बढ़ रहे हैं चाहे राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में—उस का प्रभाव पड़ रहा है । हमारा कन्ट्री एक डेफेसिट कन्ट्री है—जिस तरह से मुर्गी के लिये तालाब का पानी काफी होता है, उसी तरह से अगर जरा भी इकानामिक इक्विलिब्रियम इधर-उधर होता है तो उस का हम पर भी असर पड़ता है । 53 करोड़ जनता का यह देश भी इस का खिलौना है । उस प्रभाव से बच नहीं सकता । ऐसी स्थिति में जो सामग्री भी हम दें—जैसे फर्टिलाइजर है —

> "(f) fertilizers shall be made available to the Kisans with land holdings of less than ten acres at subsidised rates..."

10 एकड़ या उस से कम एकेज के होल्डस की तादाद हमारे देश में बहुत है,

10 एकड़ या उस से कम एकेज के होल्डर्स की तादाद हमारे देश में बहुत है, शायद 50 प्रतिशत होगी, अगर इस को सम्भाल लें तब तो बैंकों के राष्ट्रीकरण की जो उपलब्धि है, वह यहां सिद्ध हो जाती है । इन बैंकों की क्या हालत है—वही ओल्ड-ब्यूरोक्रेसी चल रही है । वे पूछते हैं कि आप के पास गिरवी के लिये क्या है । उस के पास तो वही 4 या 5 एकड़ जमीन है, और उस के पास क्या है । हम तो यह कहते हैं कि बैंकों को यह डायरेक्टिव दिया जाना चाहिए कि फर्टिलाइजर, सीड्स और जितने भी इन्पुट्स हैं उन को देने का माध्यम स्वयं बैंक हो जाय और जो 10 एकड़ के नीचे की श्रेणी के लोग हैं उन को सप्लाई करे, उचित भाव पर सप्लाई करे और यदि उस में सब्सिडी भी देनी पड़े तो दी जाये ।

पावर का भी एक ऐसा इतिहास है जो दुनियां के मानव इतिहास से सम्बन्ध रखता है । जब से बिजली पैदा हुई, पावर जेनेरेट हुई, तभी से संसार का विकास पैदा हुआ । स्टीम और पावर ये दो ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन का इतिहास से सम्बन्ध है, मानव इतिहास से जुड़ी हुई हैं, ये मानव के विकास का माध्यम रही हैं । अब जितने भी पावर स्टेशन हमारे यहां हैं—वे या तो ओब्सोलीट हो गये हैं या फंक्शन नहीं कर रहे हैं या कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है । सारा देश इस संकट से ग्रस्त हो चुका है, पंगु बन गया है । इस क्षेत्र में हड़तालें

हो रही हैं—हरियाणा में जो लोग इस क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे हैं, वे सहयोग नहीं दे रहे हैं। कोयले का उत्पादन हो रहा है, लेकिन उठ या नहीं जा रहा है। पिछली बार मैंने अपनी स्पीच में कहा था कि सर साहब इस तरह का डायरैक्शन दें—जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला है, बिहार में कोयला है, ऐसे पिट-हैड पर आप पावर स्टेशन बनायें, इस से बिजली सस्ती बन सकती है और फिर ट्रांसमीशन टावर के जरिये उस को आगे ले जाया जा सकता है। इस से बिजली सस्ती भी पड़ेगी और कोयले की समस्या का समाधान भी हो जायेगा। बिजली का रेट किसानों के लिये कम होना चाहिये, उन को सस्ते दामों पर बिजली दी जानी चाहिये। इस के अलावा जैसे आप पंजाब और हरियाणा में जाइये, वहां ट्यूब-वैल्ज बहुत ज्यादा हैं उन को बिजली दी जा सकती है। इसी तरह से नार्थ में टोटल बैजटिक-बैल्ट में अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड वाटर बहुत है, वहां बिजली दें ताकि पानी निकाला जा सके।

सभापति महोदय : पाण्डेय जी, बिहार में जो बिजली उत्पादित होती है उस का केवल 2.5 प्रतिशत एग्रीकल्चर को मिलता है, बाकी डोमेस्टिक और उद्योगों को मिलता है। आप के मध्य प्रदेश की क्या स्थिति है?

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मध्य प्रदेश में थोड़ा सरप्लस है—इस लिये सरप्लस है कि हम बैकवर्ड हैं, हमारे यहां उद्योग नहीं हैं। 100 मैगावाट बिजली उत्तर प्रदेश को दे रहे हैं। रात को सरप्लस हो जाती है, दिन को डैफिसिट रहता है। हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में 120 मैगावाट सरप्लस है, लेकिन इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम समृद्धशाली हो गये हैं, हमारे यहां उद्योग नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां जो जमीन है, वह रौक-बैड है, बहुत नीचे जा कर पानी मिलता है। एक मालवा की बेल्ट जो है उसमें अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड पानी है। यहां बिजली में सफलता हो सकती है लेकिन छत्तीसगढ़ का जो इलाका है वहां पर प्रकृति जो पानी देती है वही है। जितने नाले नाले और नदियां हैं, जैसे नर्मदा है जिसमें पेरीनियल वाटर फ्लो करता है वहां हम लिफ्ट इरीगेशन कर सकते हैं। टाप प्रायर्टी हम इरीगेशन को दें। एक बार हम फर्टिलाइजर न भी दें लेकिन पानी पहुंचे चाहिए। पानी और पेस्टिसाइडस चाहिए क्योंकि कीड़े फसल खा जाते हैं। इस तरह से बिजली, खाद और पेस्टिसाइडस यह जो नये उपकरण बन गए हैं इन के माध्यम से वह जरूर चाहिए। आज यह नहीं है कि बैल को आगे लिए हल जोत रहे हैं। आज तो सम्पूर्ण खेती का क्षेत्र एक उद्योग बन गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का स्मरण आता है। एक बार उन्होंने इसी सदन में कहा था कि खेती में प्राफिटेबिलिटी नहीं है इसलिए उसमें विकास नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए उसको प्राफिट ओरिएन्टेड बनाना चाहिए। जैसे कि इस प्रस्ताव में पहले कहा गया है.

> "Essential articles of consumption sell at 1 1/2 times the cost of production, including transport charges, taxes and profits."

यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। इस पूरे सैक्टर को प्राफिट ओरिएन्टेड बनाना चाहिए क्योंकि उससे एक इंसेन्टिव का जन्म होता है, उसमें एक लगाव पैदा होता है और जो हमारे बच्चे शहरों की तरफ चले जा रहे हैं वह भी रुक जायेंगे। वह रुकेंगे कैसे। पानी देने से, बिजली देने से और फर्टिलाइजर देने से। आज जो हाथ मिट्टी में गीले नहीं

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

हैं वह हाथ गीले करने होंगे। उन को श्रम देना होगा। वह श्रम ज्ञान का माध्यम बने। जितने आज आधुनिक उपकरण हैं वह माध्यम बनें। आज खेती के सेक्टर में जितना मनी प्लाउ- क होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है। आप पहली और दूसरी योजना के बाद तीसरी योजना में इंडस्ट्रिय-लाइजेशन की तरफ बढ़े। चौथी योजना में बहुत हाहीडे हो गया, उसमें भी कुछ सफलता नहीं मिली। आज हमारे यहां 120 मिलियन टन अनाज की आवश्यकता है और 5 वर्ष के बाद 140 मिलियन की हो जावेगी। हमारी आबादी जिस रेशियो में बढ़ रही है, मैं एक योजना पढ़ रहा था जिसमें लिखा था कि सन 2000 में हमारी आबादी इस धरती पर 100 करोड़ हो जावेगी। उसमें केवल 26 वर्ष ही रह गए हैं। 100 करोड़ की आबादी के लिए यदि हम ने निर्माण के आधुनिक उपकरणों के माध्यम से इस सेक्टर को प्राफिटेबिल नहीं बनाया तो मैं समझता हूं हमारा किसान भी भूखा रहेगा और देश भी भूखा रहेगा।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव में निहित भावना से मैं सहमत हूं। शहरों में कुछ लोगों ने समृद्धि को सिकोड़ कर जो तिजोरियों में रखा है उस पर हमें ध्यान रखना होगा। एक्सप्लायटर्स और व्यापारी खेती नहीं करते हैं लेकिन अपने प्राफिट को बचाने के लिए थोड़ी सी खेती बताते हैं। यही कारण है कि टेक-ओवर का फैसला किया गया था। इसमें कम्युनिज्म की कोई बात नहीं है। कम्युनिज्म की बात है तो मधु लिमये जी उसके काफी नजदीक हैं, आधुनिक विचारधारा के काफी नजदीक हैं, कम्युनिज्म के किसी सिद्धान्त के माध्यम से रोटी दे सकते हैं तो जरूर दें लेकिन यह न हो कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के कन्सेप्ट का मजाक हो जाये, हमारा विश्वास उसपर से डिग न जाये। इसलिये किसानों की सहायता करनी चाहिए। टैगोर से एक ने पूछा क्या इस संसार में भगवान हैं तो उन्होंने कहा :

"God is a matter of speculation."

लेकिन एक गाड का दर्शन हम करा सकते हैं, आप आंख बन्द कीजिए। जब आंख बन्द की तो उन्होंने एक हल जोतते किसान का हाथ पकड़ कर कहा आंख खोलो। उसने एक किसान को देखा जिसके शरीर पर पसीने के बिन्दु बह रही थी। वह श्रमशील किसान ही धरती की सेवा कर रहा है, उसके द्वारा उत्पन्न अन्नसे उदरपूर्ति होगी। तो यह कल्पना श्रेष्ठ है, आधुनिक उपकरणों से उसको सुसज्जित कर दीजिए, वह देश मे समृद्धि ला देगा, भोजन भी देगा और शान्ति भी देगा।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I have a submission to make. I have my Resolution next to this Resolution of Mr. Madhu Limaye This is the third day, when this Resolution of Mr. Madhu Limaye is being discussed. This is continuing for the third day. It will continue on the fourth day also. My Resolution is also very important. My right to move the Resolution on the next occasion has been permitted by the Rules Committee yesterday and hon. Speaker has announced it. My apprehension is, if this discussion continues in this fashion, if speakers are allowed to speak in this manner, I may not get a chance even to move my Resolution and say a few words. The time allotted for my Resolution is two hours Why I say this is because, I have heard something, that there is a concerted attempt to scuttle my Resolution. Therefore I would like to make a submission to you. Let the hon. Minister reply today and let the mover of the Resolution reply on the next occasion. Let not the discussion be continued and prolonged in this manner. I would request you to see that my Resolution, for which two hours has been allotted, gets that much time. I have an apprehension. There is a lot of lobbing going on, that

my Resolution should not come up. I humbly request you, let the hon. Minister reply today and let the mover of the Resolution reply on the next occasion. Then, on the same day, I may move my Resolution.

श्री मधु लिमये : सदन के सामने रखने का सवाल नहीं है। जो विवेकपूर्ण बात है उसको तमाम लोगों को मान लेना चाहिए। दूसरों के प्रस्तावों को समाप्त करना—यह मेरी मंशा नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए इन्होंने जो सुझाव दिया है कि आज मंत्री महोदय का जवाब हो जाये, अगली बार मेरा हो जाये और आज बाद में इनका प्रस्ताव लिया जाये—यह बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: When I moved for extension of time, there was no intention at all of doing something, in relation to Mr. Samar Guha's Resolution. I told him that this will be taken up at the next sitting of the non-official business for, Resolutions, that is, on the 10th May.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगली बार पहले घंटे में ही लिया जाये।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: We have asked for only two hours extension and his Resolution will be taken up on the 10th May. There is no lobbying of any kind, as far as I am aware.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Just now, the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has said that he has no intention to scuttle my Resolution and he will allow it. But, I want to have a categorical answer that the two hours which has been allotted to my Resolution will be given. But, if the hon. Minister replies on the next occasion the mover will reply on the succeeding occasion. It will take four or five days and I may not get a chance.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I have just talked to them.

Mr. Smar Guha's Resolution will be taken up at about 4.0 Clock, on the 10th May.

17.20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Mr. Speaker, this Resolution regarding agricultural prices, brought forward by Shri Limaye, is very important because agriculture is the basic industry. 68.6 per cent of the working force earns its livelihood from land and there are 78.8 million cultivators the average size of whose land holding is only 2.6 hectares according to the 17th round of the National Sample Survey.

The objective of this Resolution is that agricultural prices should be stablished. This is a very laudable objective. It implies that Government should announce prices in advance of the sowing season, that these prices should be incentive prices and that they should be stabilised within certain minimum and maximum levels. This is also the objective of Government's policy and the Government has been trying to pursue it, though it may not have succeeded in achieving it. I will not take this occasion to consider or examine critically the acts of omission and commission by the Government in the last four or five years. I will confine myself to an examination of the theoretical implications of this Resolution.

The object of this Resolution is stabilisation of agricultural prices. This is important because agriculture suffers from instability, which expresses itself in wide fluctuations in the price level. These fluctuations are seasonal in character. They are sometimes due to fortuitous circumstances. We find that prices vary

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

from one region to another and sometimes within the same region. These wide fluctuations in the prices of agricultural produce create an atmosphere of uncertainty and risk. This has its effect on the allocation of resources, particularly in so far as investment in agriculture is concerned. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the prices of agricultural commodities should be stabilised at a reasonable level.

The fixation of prices has to be at such a level that (1) they act as an incentive to the producer (2) they encourage the farmers to invest more in land and (3) to adopt new methods or innovations in agricultural operations.

Though the object of the Resolution is laudable, I regret I cannot accept it because different parts of the proposal have not been worked out properly Nor are they quite consistent with one another. The acceptance of the proposals, particularly (e) and (f) would result in losses of such a magnitude as to upset the finances of the State.

To start with, a margin of 50 per cent of the cost provided for transport charges, taxes and profits is rather on the high side. One could perhaps understand it as the limit in exceptional cases, but the proposal does not say so. The Resolution says the support price will take into account the cost of production and provide a reasonable margin for the farmers. Shri Madhu Limaye's approach to price stabilisation is the "cost plus basis", which has found favour with many economists, policy makers and producers. In India as early as 1945-46 the Prices Sub-Committee had advocated that the fair price for agricultural produce should cover the cost of production and provide a margin to cover the cost of living of the cultivator. Here we find we come up against a number of difficulties. Firstly when you talk of cost of production, whose cost of production do you mean? Do you mean the cost of production of the small farmer, the marginal farmer, the middle farmer or the farmer whom you describe as the large farmer? Then, do you take into account the marginal cost of production or the average cost of production? In computing the cost of production how do you evaluate the farmer's labour?

Then, it has been suggested that we should consider the bulk line cost, that is, the cost of the representative farmer. That is very difficult to define. We find therefore, that the "cost of production" is a concept which is difficult to accept as the basis for price formulation because it varies from farm to farm, it varies infinitely.

Secondly, no comprehensive data of cost of production are available. What the Agricultural Prices Commission does is to collect the cost of production on certain experimental farms. All these costs are one of the items which the Agricultural Prices Commission takes into account. Further, the cost of production approach completely ignores the demand factor. In the context of the supply gap that exists in our country, the consideration of the volume of total demand should have importance in the announcement of prices before the sowing season.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Limaye, suggests that there should be parity between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural products. The parity price as a technique of price stabilisation has been in use mainly in the United States of America and Japan. It is, in fact, an alternative to the cost of production approach. Both cannot go together. It was first embodied in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 in America and sought to achieve that ratio of prices received to prices paid which existed during 1910-1914, the period known as

the Golden Age in American agriculture.

We have also used some simple formulae in this matter particularly with regard to Competing crops such as jute and paddy in Bengal. The parity price concept is neither desirable nor feasible because it is tied to an outmoded base period and is essentially backward looking. It does not reflect the relative changes in demand and supply. The prospective changes are also beyond its limit. Even in highly developed countries like America, where parity criteria have been given a fair trial, it is found that they have proved ineffective in maintaining farm income at a level equal to that enjoyed by the industrial sector.

The last proposal in Mr. Limaye's Resolution is that irrigation rates should be reduced by 25 per cent. I appreciate his sympathy for the farmer. But if we accept this suggestion, it will result in making the State financially bankrupt. So far we have invested Rs. 2717 crores on large and medium scale irrigation projects. These projects are not paying even now. In 1966-67 alone, the losses were to the tune of Rs. 56 crores. It is admitted that even now the water rates that are charged are on the low side. I would not mention here the loss due to water being taken away with the inspectors' connivance. We have made a very huge investment in the last 25 years on these projects. These projects do not pay their way even now. If we accept the suggestion of Mr. Limaye, I am afraid, the finances of the States will be upset.

Then, the Resolution says that so far the supply of power is concerned, it should be also at a concessional rate. The total cumulative outlay on public sector power projects so far is to the tune of Rs. 6127 crores. I again wish to bring to the notice of the House that our power projects are not a paying proposition. In 1969-70, we suffered a loss of Rs. 5.8 crores. In the last Fourth Plan, we spent Rs. 435 crores on rural electrification. We know how the Electricity Boards and the Rural Electrification Corporations have been working. Again it represents the biggest investment made by us in any sector. If we are going to add to the losses that these sectors are making, then, I am afraid, it will be impossible from the financial point of view.

Coming to fertilisers, their prices have increased 200 to 300 per cent in the last six months. We have to import a large proportion of our fertiliser requirements from foreign countries. Last year we used 28 lakh tonnes of fertilisers. During the next year our demand will be about 50 lakh tonnes whereas the supply would be not more than 28 lakh tonnes. By reducing the prices of fertilisers, how are you going to make the distribution possible? It will be impossible. Though I appreciate Mr. Limaye's sympathy for the farmers, he has not made concrete suggestions which can be accepted. His suggestions (e) and (f), if accepted, will upset the finances and make the financial position of the State unstable. Therefore, on purely theoretical grounds, after examining the implications of the Resolution, I find that it is unacceptable.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सदर मुहतरम, मुझे खुशी है कि मेरे दोस्त श्री मधु लिमये का ये रिज्योलूशन इस ऐवान में आया दामों के बारे में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी चीज सस्ती नहीं रही सिवाय इस के कि लोग भुखमरी के शिकार होते जा रहे हैं और आज इस चीज की जरूरत है कि जो कुछ भी सामान हमारे देश में बन रहा हो चाहे वह इन्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन हो और खाह वह एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडयूस हो, उस के दामों को इस तरह से बाधा जाए कि लोग उस को हासिल कर सकें।

यह बात सच है कि हमारे वजीरे मालिया ने बार बार इस ऐवान में कहा कि चीजों

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

के जो दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, उनके रोकने के तरीके अपनाए जा रहे हैं लेकिन चीजों के दाम रुक नहीं रहे हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी मजबूरी की हालत कभी किसी सरकार की हुई नहीं सिवाय इस के कि ब्यांग-काई-शेक की हुई थी जब वहां पर इन्फ्लेशन इतना बढ़ चुका था कि वह सरकार ही खत्म हो गई। तो मैं यह समझता हूं कि आज हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहिब डी० पी० धर साहब जो हैं, उन से देश के अवाम बहुत कुछ उम्मीद करते हैं। अब तक उनहोंने बहुत सब्र किया है और उन के सब्र की कोई इन्तहा नहीं। कभी कभी मैं सोचता हूं कि आखिर सदर अयूब के बारे में हम लोग बहुत बातें करते थे, वह सब्र हमें कहां से मिला। इसलिए मैं अब भी आशा करता हूं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन का जो पांच साला प्लान आ रहा है, उस में कम से कम कुछ ऐसी चीजें तो की जाएंगी जिस से गुजारे लायक चीजें, रोजमर्रा की चीजें, लोगों को आसानी से मिल सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने देखा है कि दामों के स्टेबीलाइजेशन की बात कही जाती है लेकिन कोई यह नहीं कहता कि आखिर दामों को किस सतह पर ला कर स्टेबीलाइज किया जाए, 1971, 1972 और 1973 या जो कुछ भी दाम बढ़ चुके हैं उन के लिए यह कह दिया जाए कि अब आगे नहीं बढ़ने वाले हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर लोगों में खरीदने की ताकत नहीं रहेगी तो दाम बढ़ें या न बढ़ें उस से लोगों को कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। मुसीबत यह है कि हमारे वजीरे मालिया हों या और भी वजीर हों, जिन के सामने हम अपनी बातें रखते हैं, वे हमेशा हमारे सामने एक चीज लाते हैं कि पर-क्वींटल दाम कितने कम हुए, दो रुपये पर क्वींटल कम हुए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ख्याल है कि आप भी कभी क्वींटल के हिसाब से सामान नहीं खरीदते होंगे हम तो खरीदते ही नहीं। यह क्वींटल खरीदने वाला कौन है? धर साहब, जगजीवन राम जी भी नहीं खरीदते हैं, तो फिर आखिर क्वींटल के दाम क्यों बताये जाते हैं। हम खरीदते हैं किलो के हिसाब से, चौथाई किलो के हिसाब से या दो किलो के हिसाब से और बताया जाता है क्वींटल का हिसाब। अगर हिसाब करने बैठ जाये, तो सारे दिन हिसाब ही करते रहें और यहां आने की भी किसी को मोहलत न मिले।

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो ऐवान के सामने रिज्योलूशन आया है, इस के बारे में कम से कम सोचने की कोशिश करें कि वाकई इसे मानने में क्या सरकार की इज्जत कम हो जाएगी या इस में कोई ऐसी खामियां हैं जिन को मानने से कोई नुकसान हो जायेगा। अभी मेरे मौजिज दोस्त जो बोल रहे थे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह पोशन ठीक नहीं है, वह पोशन ठीक नहीं है? इतने बड़े रिज्योलूशन मे उन को कोई पोशन मिला ही नहीं, जो कि ठीक हो। आखिर एक पोशन तो ठीक होता, उन्हें कुछ भी नहीं मिला। मैं समझता हूं कि इस को उन्होंने पढ़ा ही नहीं और अगर इस रिज्योलूशन को आप नहीं मानेंगे तो फिर दूसरा राज्योलूशन गुप्त साहब का आ रहा है जिस में वे कहते हैं कि लोक सभा ही खत्म हो जाये? वह आने वाला है अगले सेशन मे नहीं बल्कि इसी सेशन में आने वाला है। इस से बेहतर तो यही है कि चीजों के दाम घटा दो वरना अगर कहीं वह रिज्योलूशन पास हो गया तो न सामान का दाम घटेगा और न कोई रिज्योलूशन आ पायेगा। तो मेरा कहना है कि उस रिज्योलूशन के आने के पहले ही महरबानी कर के इस को मान लीजिए जिस से कम से कम चीजों के दाम घट जायें और लोक सभा की जिन्दगी रह पाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसरार करता हूं और इल्तजा करता हूं कि आप इस रिज्योलूशन को मान लें और अगर गुप्त साहब अपना रिज्योलूशन अगली दफा न ला सकें और वह पास न हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्रो० शेर सिंह साहब एक बड़ा जरूरी स्टेटमेंट करना चाहते हैं।

17.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE SUSPENSION OF BOOKING OF INLAND REGISTERED PARCELS AND PACKETS AT ALL POST OFFICES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): Consequent upon the cancellation of several trams from 27th April, 1974 on various routes, it has become necessary to temporarily suspend the booking of inland registered parcels and packets, (including V. P. and Insured) in all Post Offices in the Country with immediate effect. This step has to be taken to avoid accumulation of these articles, resulting in delay in delivering and inconvenience to the public

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): What has it got to do with the Railway strike?... (*Interruptions*) The Government should be punished. They have virtually declared a lock-out. 98 trains have been cancelled . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): If they wanted to do this kind of thing, we cannot stop it. But they cannot come forward and say, 'In order to prevent the public from suffering any inconvenience, we are suspending all these things.' . . . (*Interruptions*) If you want to do, do anything you like.... (*Interruptions*) You are trying to instigate the public against the Railwaymen.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Shivnath Singh..., (*Interruptions*),

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They want the negotiations to go on in an atmosphere of tension. They want to create tension so that the negotiations may not succeed..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order, Sir. . . (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आपने कहा कि एक महत्वपूर्ण ब्यान आ रहा है। यह कार्य सूची में नहीं है। जान बूझ कर रिश्तों को बिगाड़ा जा रहा है, बातचीत को सबोटाज करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। एक ओर सम्माननीय समझौते की बात आप करते हैं और दूसरी ओर सारे कदम ऐसे बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं जैसे ट्रेन कैंसल करो, पार्सल लेना बन्द करो, हर चीज को कैंसल करो। आप लाक आउट डिक्लेयर करना चाहते हैं, यह मेरा आप पर आरोप है। सदन की कार्रवाई में इसको निकाल दिया जाए।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, you have given your ruling in connection with statements made at quarter to six or ten minutes to six, etc. You, in your wisdom, pointed out to Members that if there is any controversial statement to be made, we should be informed about it and intimation should be given or it should be given in the List of Business.

MR. SPEAKER: I saw it that it had already been indicated here that he wants to make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me, I have not finished, Sir. I will make this submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, as far as the right of the Minister to make a statement is concerned, he can make it at any time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Just a minute, Sir. Your own direction is there. Yesterday Mr. L. N. Mishra said about cancellation of trains. It is open to the hon Minister to follow him and issue a statement then and there. This is a calculated step to sabotage the negotiations to be held tomorrow. I blame this Government;

[S. M. Benerjee]

they are trying to hide all their sins. They want to provoke a strike. The people of this country should know that the Railway Administration has gone on strike; the P&T Administration is going on strike. The P&T workers will revolt against it. If he wants to fight with the P&T workers, the P&T workers are prepared to fight.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Yesterday the Railway Minister has made a statement that he has an open mind, the doors are open etc. and he said that they want negotiations. Is this the way they want to have negotiations? Tomorrow there is going to be a negotiation. And now he has come forward at the fag end of the day saying that he will stop all the postal articles and other things (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I request you to kindly sit down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Railway Minister yesterday advanced the plea that it was necessary to conserve coal and that is why trains were being cancelled. What is his argument?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is most deplorable, most condemnable.

MR. SPEAKER: All of you will please sit down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why cannot they come forward with this statement earlier?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : ये समझौता वार्ता को सैबोटाज कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Do you want to create confusion? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya and some other hon. Members then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shivnath Singh.

RESOLUTION RE. POLICY IN RESPECT OF PRICES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*Contd.*

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुनू) : यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है । इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव पर जब मैं बोल रहा हूं तो माननीय सदस्य जो विघ्न पैदा कर रहे हैं यह अच्छी बात नहीं है (व्यवधान) इस प्रस्ताव का देश के करोड़ों किसानों से सम्बन्ध है (व्यवधान)

इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा यह चाहा गया है कि देश के अन्दर कीमतों को कंट्रोल किया जाये और कंज्यूमर को वे उचित कीमतों पर मिलें और जो पैदा करता है उसको भी उचित मुनाफा मिले । इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे जो भावना है उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूं ? लेकिन इस में कुछ बातें ऐसी कही गई हैं जो व्यावहारिक नहीं है और उनका मूल प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है और जो वास्तव में हो नहीं सकती है ।

इस में पांच छ मुद्दे रखे गये है। पहले मुद्दे में यह कहा गया है कि कंजम्पशन की जो आवश्यक वस्तु हैं उनकी जो कास्ट आफ प्रोडकशन है जिस में ट्रांस्पोर्ट का खर्च, टैक्सिस और प्राफिट शामिल है वे उपभोक्ता कीमत से ज्यादा कीमत पर न बिकें । अब टैक्स क्या पता कि उस पर कितना लगता है और प्राफिट मार्जिन क्या रखना चाहते हैं पांच परसेंट या दस परसेंट इसका कुछ पता नहीं है । लेकिन फिर भी जो भावना है उसका मैं आदर और समर्थन करता हूं ।

खाद्यान्नों के बारे में भी इस में कहा गया है । एक वातावरण बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है और बार बार कहा जाता है कि किसान की मदद हो लेकिन छोटे की हो बड़े की न हो । मैं आज तक समझ नहीं पाया कि छोटा किसान किस को कहा जाता है । देश के अन्दर सीलिंग का आपने कानून किया और आपने निश्चित कर दिया कि पांच एकड़ या दस एकड़ का होल्डिंग उसके पास हो । अब छोटे किसान की आपने कोई डैफीनीशन नहीं की

है। जब जब आप यह कहते हैं कि छोटा किसान और बड़ा किसान तो मैं समझता हूं कि किसान किसान में आप फर्क करते हैं और उनमें आपस मे फर्क पैदा करने की कोशिश की जाये तो वह अच्छी बात नहीं है। अगर किसान किसान में, मजदूर मजदूर में फर्क करने की कोशिश की जाय तो जो मतलब है वह हल नही होगा इस तरह की गैर जिम्मेदारी की बात नही होनी चाहिये। देश में जरूरत इस बात की है कि अग्रिकलचर की प्रोडक्शन खास तौर से बढ़े और जब तक ऐसा नही होगा हमारे देश की इकोनोमी ठीक नही हो सकेगी, उसके ऊपर हम कट्रोल नही कर पाऐंगे।

17.49 hrs.

WELCOME TO EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Singh, I am sorry to interrupt you. I just wanted to avail of this opportunity to welcome in this House the presence of the Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation led by the distinguished Deputy Speaker, H. E. Dr. Gamel Oteify who is so well known to us all. I assure them that we two nations and we two people have great pride in our friendship with each other.

They are very very welcome here. Our only regret is that they are only staying here for one night. They are on their way to Bangladesh. I very much wish on behalf of Parliament that they could have stayed longer. If they cannot stay now, they can on their way back stay here for some time and see more of the country, more of Delhi and more of the people. Hon. Members, on your behalf, I welcome them all most heartily.

I must apologise that because this is the fag-end of the week and the fag-end of the sitting only a few minutes more are left many members have left now. But we are very happy that a few of us are present here to welcome them.

RESOLUTION *RE* POLICY IN RESPECT OF PRICES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*Contd.*

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि प्राइसिज को कंट्रोल करना हमारा उद्देश्य होना चाहिए—और वह हमारा उद्देश्य है भी, और हम उसके लिए प्रयत्न भी करते हैं। लेकिन आज हमारे देश मे एक बड़ी एनामेली यह है कि जहां इण्डस्ट्री की प्राडक्ट्स की प्राइसिज को तय करने का अधिकार इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को है, वहा एग्रीकल्चर की प्रोड्यूस की प्राइसिज को तय करने का अधिकार एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को नही है, बल्कि उनको कोई दूसरा ही तय करता है। हमें अपने देश मे ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा करनी पड़ेगी, जिसमे किसान अपनी पैदावार की कीमत खुद तय करने की स्थिति मे हो जाये। ऐसा करने पर ही हम वास्तविक अर्थों मे प्रोग्रेस कर सकते हैं।

आज किसान बडी मेहनत करके, और फर्टलाइजर आदि बहुत कीमती साधनो का उपयोग करके, पैदा करता है, लेकिन जब उसकी प्रोड्यूस माकट मे आती है, तो मार्किट डाउन चली जाती है, और किसान की अपनी मेहनत का फल नही मिल पाता है। लेकिन जब किसान की पैदावार व्यापारी के पास पहुच जाती है, तो दो महीने के बाद उसकी प्राइस ऊची हो जाती है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि प्रोडसिज मे यह जो फूलक्चुएशन होता है, उस की कट्रोल किया जाये। इस का सीधा उपाय यह है कि हम किसान को उस की प्रोड्यूस की रीम्युनरेटिव प्राइस एशोर्ड कर दें : किसान जो कुछ पैदा करे, हम उसकी रीम्युनरेटिव प्राइस फिक्स कर दें और सरकार उसी प्राइस पर उस को खरीदे। इसके साथ ही मिडिलमैन को हटा दिया जाय। इससे एक तो कनज्यूमर को अधिक प्राइस नहीं देनी पड़ेगी, और दूसरे, किसान को भी

(श्री शिवनाथ सिंह)

अगली चीज की रीजनेबल प्राइस मिल जायेगी।]

मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा करना आसान नहीं है। पीछे सरकार ने व्हीट का टेक-ओवर करके इस दिशा में प्रयत्न किया था। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि हमारा वह एक्सपेरिमेंट फेल हुआ है, लेकिन यह कहा जा सकता है कि वह पूरी तरह सफल नहीं हो सका है। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार को इस दिशा में लगातार प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि किसान को अपनी प्रोड्यूस की रीजनेबल प्राइस मार्केट में एश्योर्ड हो जाये।

जो नई खाद्य नीति पेश की गई है, उस में भी कई प्रकार की दिक्कतें पैदा होने की सम्भावना है। यह कहा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट हो या होलसेलर हो, प्रोड्यूसर से मार्केट में 105 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूं खरीदा जायेगा, और सरकारी मशीनरी के द्वारा या फ्री मार्केट में 150 रुपये क्विंटल की मैक्सिमम प्राइस पर बेचा जा सकेगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इससे प्राइस का कंट्रोल या क्रिस्टेलाइजेशन कैसे हो सकेगा। जब हम सरकारी दुकानों की मार्फत 132 रुपये क्विंटल पर बेचने की सोचते हैं, तो फिर हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि व्यापारी किसान से 105 रुपये क्विंटल में खरीद पायेगा। जब व्यापारी 135, 140 या 150 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से खरीदेगा, तो यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है कि वह ईमानदारी से 105 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूं को सरकारी गोदाम में जमा करायेगा। थ्योरी में यह सम्भव हो सकता है, लेकिन प्रैक्टिस में वह सम्भव प्रतीत नहीं होता है। जिस तरह भी हो सके, मिडिलमैन को एवायड करना चाहिए, वर्ना प्राइसिंग को कंट्रोल नहीं किया जा सकेगा।

इस रेजोल्यूशन में कहा गया है कि दस एकड़ से नीचे वाले किसान को अमुक अमुक सहूलियतें दी जायें, जैसे उसके लिए इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का रेट दस पैसे से अधिक न हो। यह भी कहा गया है कि फूडग्रेन्स की प्राइसिंग में 15 परसेंट से ज्यादा फूलक्चूएशन न हो। मैं समझता हूं कि आज यह प्रैक्टिकल नहीं है। किसान को बिजली के लिए दस पैसे के बजाये बीस पैसे भी देना पड़े, लेकिन अगर वह कास्ट आफ प्राडक्शन में शामिल हो जाता है, तभी हम कह सकते हैं कि किसान को कोई फायदा हुआ है।

मैं प्रस्ताव की भावना का समर्थन करता हूं, लेकन इसमें कई इमप्रैक्टिकेबल बातें हैं, जिनको कार्यान्वित करना सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारा सिद्धान्त यह होना चाहिए कि हम ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करें, जिसमें किसान अपनी पैदावार का भाव खुद तय कर सके, ताकि कनज्यूमर को भी वह ठीक दाम पर मिले।

17.55 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FORTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

RESOLUTION RE. POLICY IN RESPECT OF PRICES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*Contd.*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Since Shri C. K. Chandrappan is not here, to raise the half-an-hour discussion, you may call some more Members to speak on Shri Limaye's resolution.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: On the very face of it, this resolution appears to be a well-meaning one, but as has been stated elsewhere, the road to

hell is paved with good intentions. Unfortunately, the hon. Mover of the resolution is not present here. I feel that the resolution touches such a vital aspect of our national economy..

17.57 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the Chair*]

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सदन की कार्यवाही 6.30 बजे तक चलने दें और उन सभी सदस्यों को पांच पांच मिनट का समय दे दें ।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): We had given our names long back.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Since some more Members want to speak, the House may continue to sit till 6.30 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a list before me, and I shall call the names according to the list.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In the case of all these items in the resolution, if we each one of them we find that while on the face of it they look very attractive, yet when we come to the essentials we come to the conclusion that most of them are either impracticable or otherwise the element of subsidy therein which the State exchequer will have to work out will be so immense that it will have an inflationary effect in the country's economy.

For insance, let us take item (d) of the resolution, it says:

"Government shall take the responsibility of purchasing cotton....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had earlier told the House that it would not be possible to give more time to the individual Members. Now, they would get only six minutes each.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I shall try to confine myself to six minutes.

If we have to purchase cotton, sugarcane, raw jute, foodgrains and other produce and take the cost of production into consideration, we shall find that in our gross national product of about Rs. 50,000 crores, the prices of agricultural produce account for about 50 per cent.

So, even 50 per cent of that 50 per cent—Rs. 12,50,00,000—on a very rough estimate on the rule of thumb, is obsolutely beyond the capacity of this country. I do feel that as far as the irrigation rates are concerned, they should be reduced by 25 per cent. Prof. Mahajan has already stated that among the agricultural section, the farmer who has irrigation facilities, whether he is in Maharashtra or Karnataka or any other State, is a very privileged person and many of our river valley projects have not yet been in a position to shape up the land. In other words, they were usually dry-farming areas which have overnight become areas of perennial irrigation if not seasonal irrigation, and the holdings are large. There is no agricultural income-tax.

18 hrs.

Under the circumstances, if there is anyone who deserves support in agricultural production, it is not the farmer who has irrigation facilities but the farmer who is a small or marginal farmer and a farmer in the dry tracts of the country who should receive the utmost amount of attention.

Regrading the question of parity of prices, I think the Mover of the Resolution has picked it out of some American text-books on economics by

[Shri B. V. Naik]

Samuelson and others. Parity prices have been in existence since the end of the first world war in the United States. They said if a bushel of corn can buy in the year 1914, before the oneset of the first world war, if a bushel of corn can buy a pair of shoes in the United States anywhere subsequently in all the years, the purchasing power of a bushel of corn shall be the same. Nobody denies that we have the necessary economic expertise in this country to tell us and give us an elegent theory. We have the Planning Commission where the most elegant theories and plans, socio-economic architecture, are carried out. But the problem is to make it applicable to our country, and this is a country where if any one of us—and all of us know about agriculin this country as being one which is carried on on a commercial basis by drawing a balance-sheet, making a profit at the end of the year and by making it profitable concern, we are absolutely in a sort of a make-believe world.

Even a minimum of 50 per cent of the Indian farms is not being taken as farmers' holding today, because it is not giving him a profit like an enterprise or business or industry. It is a way of life. It is because of this way of life that he goes on keeping unproductive units at his disposal. Under the circumstances, to pick up something out of the West and out of the text-books in the United States or the United Kingdom and then try to make it apply to a developing country like ours, with its traditional farming, would be a sort of application of a practice which is absolutely not relevant.

Take the cost of production; we do not have the data. Take parity of prices; they cannot be applied. Take the question of subsidisation of fertilisers; where does it arise? Urea is selling at twice the price; supply urea to him even at the controlled price or even at the black market price; you cannot supply urea even at the black market price. There is then the question of reducing water rates; there is the question of subsidising electricity. The question is of getting the PWD engineer to give a connection to the farmer. It is absolutely utopian; it is something coming out of the mad-hatter's dream. It is absolutely irrelevant to Indian conditions.

They are, of course, many experts; some of our friends today were saying about the expertise.

Expertise is running through the gutters in this country. There are many experts who can draft much more elegant resolutions. The question is making it applicable to the field in this country. It is ridiculous and it is non-sensible. It ought to be thrown out lock, stock and barrel.

*SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Resolution of Shri Madhu Limaye regarding prices and agricultural production policy of the Government.

Sir, this comprehensive Resolution refers to the pricing of essential articles of consumption, the distribution through public channels of the foodgrains, sugar and such other essential items, the remunerative price to the farmers for their produce, the availability of agricultural inputs like electricity fertilisers etc. to the farmers at subsidised rates, the procurement by the Government of commercial crops like cotton, sugar-cane,

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

raw jute etc. at support prices ensuring a reasonable margin for the farmers and making available to the farmers with land holdings of less than ten acres the fertilisers at subsidised rates. While this Resolution deals with an integrated approach for recasting the prices and agricultural production policy of the Government I am unable to understand the argument of the Members of the Ruling Party who preceded me that this is an Utopian dream. Yet this may be the basis for a fruitful discussion.

Sir, I do not think that the hon. Members of the Ruling Party can dispute the fact that the common people of our country are undergoing untold miseries on account of spiralling prices of foodgrains. The shortage of foodgrains is so widespread throughout the country that the discontentment and dissatisfaction of the people might end in uncontrollable violence. The farmers who are the backbone of our country's economy are not getting remunerative prices for their sweat and blood.

In such a background, I charge that this Government have committed a heinous crime in handing over the wholesale wheat trade to the private sector. The wholesale wheat trade take-over by the Government was not only a unfilment of the commitment given by the ruling party to the people, but also the fulfilment of the long-cherished hopes and aspirations of the entire people of our country. I would like to know from the Members of the Ruling Party whether the Government have reversed the wheat trade policy in the interests of the people of our country. I do not think that the Members of the Ruling Party can say that the prices of wheat have come down on account of this retrograde step. Sir, you and the entire House are aware of the incontrovertible fact that the prices of wheat have gone up after the Government's surrender to the vested interests in the country. I would also like to add that in the handing over back to the private traders the wholesale wheat trade, the Government have accepted their failure to implement their solemn assurance to the people of the country both inside and outside this House.

Now, the Government have imposed 50 per cent levy on the wheat in the hope that the traders would hand over to the Government what they procure. I wonder what has made the Government to revive their lost-hopes in the private traders in foodgrains.

Sir, the dual-price policy of the Government in sugar has also contributed to further increase in the price of sugar Neither the sugarcane cultivators nor the consumers are getting any fair benefit from this dual price policy. Since the poor people do not get adequate quantities of sugar through public distribution, they are either compelled to go without sugar or buy sugar at exorbitant price in free market. Though the sugar mills are making massive profit in free sugar, the sugar-cane cultivators are not getting remunerative prices. The arrears due to the cultivators from the Mills are running into hundreds of crores.

During the past three years, the production of foodgrains has been going down. In these circumstances, it is the primary duty of the Government to procure the marketable surplus and arrange for public distribution. This alone will enable the farmers to get the prices determined by the Government and the consumers to get foodgrains at a fair price. The best incentive for boosting agricultural proudction is to supply to the farmers the inputs like electricity, fertilisers etc at a subsidised rate. It is really regrettable that the electric power rates for the industries are comparatively lower than that of the supply to the farmers. The price of fertilisers is beyond the reach of small farmers. The pricing policy of the Government is not uniform

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

throughout the country. It differs from State to State. For example, the sugar-cane price is Rs. 110 to Rs. 115 in Uttar Pradesh, in Tamil Nadu it is only Rs. 85. But the price of free sugar has been going up at a uniform level throughout the country.

Sir, there must be an integrated and uniform pricing policy and also agricultural production policy throught the country. Such a policy alone will help in increasing our agricultural production, in the farmers all over the country getting remunerative prices for their produce and in the consumers getting foodgrains at fair price in adequate quantities.

Before I conclude, I would refer to another important thing. It is reported that the Government are having a proposal to create a single rice zone for the Southern States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Sir, though Tamil Nadu can be considered as a surplus State to some extent, yet on account of the dual pricing policy of the Government, the prices of essential commodities are going up and up. The common people are facing great hardships throughout the country. Here, I would like to point out that on account of lifting of ban on the movement of coarse grains, the prices of coarse grains have also gone up in Tamil Nadu The people are not able to buy even the coarse grains, as their prices have shot up. The Government of India should approve the proposal of the State Government for 50 per cent levy on coarse grains to control the abnormal rise in the price of coarse grains. As I pointed out earlier, while the farmers are being deprived of the price determined by the Government, the selling price is sky-rocketing. Sir, before the Government takes a decision about the creation of single rice zone for Southern States, the State Government's consent should be taken.

I would appeal to the Government that they should make available foodgrains at subsidised rates to 50 per cent of our country's rural population who are below the poverty-line. The Government should also formulate an integrated pricing policy and agricultural production policy with a view to ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers which alone can increase agricultural production.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this opportunity because it has given an opportunity to discuss one of the fundamental problems which affect the process of planning in this country. Since there is not going to be any debate on the Fifth Plan itself, this occasion is all the more welcome.

Sir, the pricing of agricultural commodities is a fundamental base for the formulation of any plan in this country. It has been neglected so far. It does not seem that there has been a well thought-out pricing policy evolved by the Government in respect of the agricultural commodities. Had it been so, there would not have been an erratic growth in the prices of agricultural commodities in this country.

Now, Sir, in this context, Government did take courage last year to announce the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat. But, because the policy was not well worked out, because we believed more in slogans than in the proper implementation of that policy, because the prices were not remunerative to the farmers in relation to the agricultural inputs, there was strong resistance by the farmers and the programme flopped. This year, we have given it a go-by. I think it is a sad thing. Some of us believed that wholesale trade should be in the State sector and we also believed that only when there is State control over the marketing of essential commodities in this country, the people, bulk of the population will be able to get essential commodities at reasonable prices. Now, however, this policy has been given a go-by. I do not know what is going to happen.

This year, Government have announced a price of Rs. 105 per quintal, for wheat. Had the Government conceded to the request of many farmers, many Members in this House to give at least Rs 90 per quintal, this policy would have succeeded and we would not have been in such a mess this year I would request the Government—even now it is not too late —to take-over the wholesale trade in basic essential commodities Unless we do this, we are not going to succeed in our plan process. The basic requirement is, we should purchase from the farmers at a remunerative price and then we should try to subsidise it and give it to the consumers whose income does not exceed Rs. 500 a month If we are able to do that, I think it will benefit not only the farmers but also the consumers.

One of the tragedies of this country has been the neglect of the farmers We have cooperatives Sir, you are yourself a great cooperator in your State But the credit facilities extended to the farmers by cooperatives and other institutions are not sufficient We give credit facilities to the backward regions for industrial growth But when it comes to the farmers we charge a high rate of interest Instead of charging 10 per cent interest on the loans given to the farmers by the cooperatives Government should ensure that the marginal farmers and the small farmers get credit at an interest of 3.5 per cent That is necessary because their capacity to invest is limited So, unless we provide them money at that interest, they are not going to avail of that facility

Then, because of the vagaries of nature the farmers are not able to gain from their investment in agriculture If one year it is drought the next year it may be flood because of excessive rains So, there should be a policy of crop insurance. We have insurance in this country for everything except crop. I do not know whether the LIC insure the figures of the film stars but we have insurance of motor cars, buildings, cinema houses, in fact everything which the urban community can think of, but not crop insurance, which is a great tragedy. If we are sincere in helping the farmers, who constitute the bulk of the population of this country, since agriculture is the main source of our national income, we should be more imaginative and extend the facility of crop insurance to the farmers

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी). सभापति जी, आज देश मूल्य वृद्धि की विभीषिका से ग्रस्त है। लगता है कि इसी भावना से प्रेरित होकर श्री मधु लिमये जी ने इस संकल्प को इस सदन के विचारार्थ रखा है। किन्तु संकल्प का रूप और आकार देने में उन्होंने कुछ जल्दबाजी से काम किया है और उन्होंने जो मुद्दे विचारार्थ रखे हैं, वे अव्यावहारिक ही लगते हैं। इसलिये उनके अव्यावहारिक विचारों के प्रति मैं अपनी असहमति व्यक्त करता हूं और साथ ही सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करता हूं कि अभी जो मूल्य वृद्धि के चलते देश की स्थिति है उस पर वह अपना ध्यान दे, गम्भीर चिन्तन करे।

अभी हमने पंचम पंच वर्षीय योजना प्रारम्भ की है, मैं उसकी बारीकियों में इतने अल्प समय में जाना नहीं चाहता और मेरे लिये कुछ कहना सम्भव भी नहीं है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह अवश्य कहूंगा कि वह प्रोडक्शन-ओरिएन्टेड होनी चाहिए। प्रोडक्शन-ओरिएन्टेड कैसे हो—यह जमीन पर निर्भर करता है। जमीन के सम्बन्ध में अपने यहां यह हालत है कि बहुत सारी जमीनें धनिकों के हाथ में है, जो उसका सदुपयोग नहीं करती हैं। हम लैंड रिफार्म और सीलिंग एक्ट आदि की बातें तो बहुत करते हैं, लेकिन इसके अन्तर्गत अभी तक हमने गरीबों

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

को, हरिजनों को, अन्य कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को जमीन नहीं दी है और नहीं दे सके हैं, जिसका असर उत्पादन पर पड़ता है । उत्पादन बढ़े--इस दृष्टि से जमीनों के वितरण पर शीघ्र आवश्यक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

साथ ही वितरण की भी समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । अभी सरकार ने गत वर्ष गेहूं के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लिया । उस पर कुछ विपक्षी दलों की ओर से नाराजगी प्रकट की गई और कुछ ने प्रसन्नता भी व्यक्त की लेकिन इस बार हमने अपने विचार को बदल दिया । हमने उसको बदल कर क्या गलती की, क्या सही किया, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं नहीं कहना चाहूंगा, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आप कुछ भी करने के पहले तीन बार सोच लें और फिर जो कुछ करें उसको पूरे डिटर्मिनेशन से करें पूरे एंथ्यूजियाज्म से करें और उसको पूरी तरह से कारगर बनाने की कोशिश करें चाहे रास्ते में किसी तरह की बाधा क्यों न आयें उसका डट कर हम सामना करें । दिल्ली से देवगिरि और देवगिरि से दिल्ली वाली बात हमें इसलिए नहीं करनी चाहिए क्योंकि इससे हमारा मूल्यांकन ठीक से नहीं हो पाता है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बार जो निर्णय लिया गया है उस पर अमल किया जाये पूरी मुस्तैदी के साथ ।

गरीबों को कपड़ा मिले, उचित दाम पर मिले, इसकी आपने चिन्ता की है । आपने मिल-मालिकों द्वारा कोर्स कपड़े का अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए 30 परसेंट दाम बढ़ा दिया है और यह शर्त भी लगा दी है कि 4 सौ मिलियन मीटर से बढ़ा कर उसका उत्पादन 8 सौ मिलियन मीटर कर दें । इसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह करने के उपरान्त आपने फिर यह देखने की कोशिश नहीं की कि आपकी यह जो व्यवस्था है वह कहां तक सफल हो रही है । मुझे मालूम है कि मिल-मालिक अभी भी कोर्स कपड़ा तैयार नहीं करते हैं बल्कि वे महीन और फाइन कपड़ा तैयार करने में लगे हैं । आपने उनके लिए जुर्माना भी निर्धारित कर दिया है लेकिन वे जुर्माना देना अच्छा मानते हैं और महीन कपड़ा बना कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा लूटना चाहते हैं । आपका जो प्रयास है कि गरीबों को कपड़ा मिले वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है । इसे आपको देखना चाहिए ।

जहां तक चीनी इण्डस्ट्री का सम्बन्ध है, उसके सम्बन्ध में कल-पर्सों और अन्य दिन भी बहुत चर्चा उठी है । मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि जो प्राइवेट मालिक और मैनेजर हैं वे शोषण करते हैं, आपसे पैसा लेते हैं और उसको निजी काम में लगाते हैं और जो गन्ना उत्पादक हैं उनको सही दाम भी नहीं देते हैं । सेस का जो रुपया होता है उसको भी लेकर अपने काम में लगाते हैं । डेवलपमेंट का कोई काम नहीं करते हैं । मैं अधिक विस्तार में न जाकर आपसे यह आग्रह करूंगा कि इस इण्डस्ट्री का आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो वर्तमान स्थिति है उसके सफल समाधान के लिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा, सभापति महोदय को धन्यवाद दूंगा तथा मधु लिमये जी का जो संकल्प है उसका विरोध करूंगा ।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country is predominantly an agricultural one and also about three-fourths of our population is dependent for their livelyhood entirely on agricultural and other allied industries. The best of our country's economy is only agricultural. So, the Government has to look after agriculture. Unless they give a special preference to the development of agriculture and its allied industries, the agro-industries, the country's progress may not go up as we expected it to be.

Of course, according to the figures given by the Government, we have succeeded to some extent in increasing the agricultural production. In 1950-51, the total production of foodgrains was about 58 million tonnes and in 1970-71, it went upto 107.81 million tonnes. Again, the imports have also gone up. According to the figures, even though our production has increased, the imports have also gone up as the population increases year after year. But the Government is not prepared to give a reasonable price to the growers. There is no grudge to give preference to small farmers. After the land reforms, there is no question of big farmers or kulaks. That is only a political slogan. After coming into force of land reforms legislations in various States, after one or two years, there will be only small farmers. Nobody could escape this. So, the farmers are not bothered about this. They want fertilisers in time and cheap credit. And if we do that, then we will not give any room to the opposition parties. According to our Congress Party election manifesto, we are committed to nationalisation of sugar factories. But we have not done anything in that direction. All the parties are supporting that. Then where is the objection? Now people are doubting the Government. When you have introduced land reforms, when you have introduced bank nationalisation, when you have introduced abolition of Privy Purses and privileges of Maharajas, what is the objection to nationalisation of sugar factories? As I said, people are doubting us. That is why I would appeal to the Government to think over nationalisation of sugar factories.

The Congress Manifesto speaks also about ceiling on urban property. Nobody is thinking about it now. A Committee had been appointed and they have given some reports. What has happened after that, nobody knows.

Now I come to my State. Ours is an agricultural State, and we have lot of potentialities of water to produce power. But we are in the 20th or 22nd place in power production. Irrigation is available. Andhra Pradesh is known as the river State of the Indian Union. Important irrigation schemes implemented since independence include Nagarjunasagar and so many other projects. But now there is a danger to the Godavari Anaicut which was built 120 years ago, before we were born. After that, no government has done anything. The Andhra Pradesh Government has collected barrage cess, but that is not sufficient to meet expenses. The State Government has no money. Therefore the Andhra Pradesh Government has approached the Centre so many times, and the Government of India has also committed itself to it on several occasions. I want to bring to the notice of the House what is contained in the six-point formula which the Government of India agreed at the time of the Telengana agitation to satisfy all sections of the people:

> "Schemes for development of all such areas will have to be drawn up and resources required for implementing such schemes should be earmarked not only out of the general resources of State Plan but also out of the special assistance from the Centre."

Now our Chief Minister is coming with a begging bowl on the 6th or 7th. When we go back to our constituencies, everybody is asking about this. Therefore, I would request the Government of India to fulfil their commitment. As I have already pointed out, you have committed yourself to this. Otherwise, our development efforts will not be successful.

Now I come to cooperation. Here I want to suggest to the Government of India that we should start producers-*cum*-consumers co-operative societies. You are only starting con-

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

sumer societies, that too only in urban areas. You are interested only in consumers in urban areas and not in producers. The other day the Minister of Agriculture declared the food policy and he said:

> "While not being oblivious of the difficulties, we are thinking whether through the public distribution system we should confine the distribution...."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to continue on the next occasion?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will continue on the next occasion.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11.00 A.M. on 20.4.1974

18.30 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 29, 1974/Vaisakha 9, 1896 (Saka)]

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